

31 hereby certify that the following agenda was posted at least 72 hours prior to the time of the meeting so noticed below at 24251 Los Alisos Boulevard, Lake Forest, California.

  
Robert R. Hill, Secretary of the  
El Toro Water District and the Board of  
Directors thereof

## **AGENDA**

### **EL TORO WATER DISTRICT REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ENGINEERING COMMITTEE MEETING AND FINANCE/INSURANCE COMMITTEE MEETING**

**January 21, 2019**

**7:30 a.m.**

**CALL TO ORDER – President Vergara**

**PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE – Director Goldman**

**ORAL COMMUNICATION – PUBLIC COMMENT**

Members of the public may address the Committee at this time or they may reserve this opportunity with regard to an item on the agenda until said item is discussed by the Committee. Comments on other items will be heard at the time set aside for "COMMENTS REGARDING NON-AGENDA ITEMS." The public will identify themselves when called on and limit their comments to three minutes.

#### **ITEMS RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE AGENDIZED**

Determine need and take action to agendize items(s) which arose subsequent to the posting of the Agenda. (ROLL CALL VOTE: Adoption of this recommendation requires a two-thirds vote of the Board members present, or, if less than two-thirds of the Board members are present, a unanimous vote of those members present.)

### **ENGINEERING COMMITTEE**

## CONSENT CALENDAR

(All matters under the Consent Calendar will be approved by one motion unless a Board member or a member of the public requests separate action or discussion on a specific item)

1. Consider approving the December 18, 2018 Engineering Committee meeting minutes.

## APPROVAL OF ITEMS REMOVED FROM TODAY'S ENGINEERING

### COMMITTEE CONSENT CALENDAR

The Board will discuss items removed from today's Engineering Committee Consent Calendar requiring further discussion.

**Recommended Action:** The Board will be requested to approve the items removed from today's consent Calendar.

## ENGINEERING ACTION ITEMS

2. **Resolution No. 19-1-1 Approving a MND and MM&RP for the Oso Lift Station Improvement Project** (Reference Material Included)

Staff will review and comment on Resolution 19-1-1 which Resolution approves the Oso Lift Station Improvement Project and adopts a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND), a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MM&RP) and authorizes the General Manager or designee to file a Notice of Determination of same for the Oso Lift Station Improvement Project. The MND, developed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act, concludes that the Oso Lift Station Improvement Project will not have significant impacts on the environment after mitigation.

**Recommended Action:** Staff recommends that the Board of Directors approve Resolution No. 19-1-1 which Resolution approves the Oso Lift Station Improvement Project and adopts the Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan and authorizes the General Manager or designee to file a Notice of Determination of same for the Oso Lift Station Improvement Project.

## RESOLUTION NO. 19-1-1

### RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE EL TORO WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION AND MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN AND APPROVING THE OSO LIFT STATION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

## ENGINEERING GENERAL INFORMATION ITEMS

3. El Toro Water District Capital Project Status Report  
(Reference Material Included)

Staff will review and comment on the El Toro Water District Capital Project Status Report.

4. Engineering Items Discussed at Various Conferences and Meetings (Oral Report)

The Committee will discuss any pertinent Engineering items discussed at Conferences.

## COMMENTS REGARDING NON-AGENDA ENGINEERING COMMITTEE ITEMS

### CLOSE ENGINEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

### FINANCE/INSURANCE COMMITTEE MEETING

#### CALL MEETING TO ORDER – Vice President Monin

#### CONSENT CALENDAR

(All matters under the Consent Calendar will be approved by one motion unless a Board member or a member of the public requests separate action or discussion on a specific item)

5. Consider approving the December 20, 2018 Finance Committee meeting minutes.

#### APPROVAL OF ITEMS REMOVED FROM TODAY'S FINANCE COMMITTEE

#### CONSENT CALENDAR

The Board will discuss items removed from today's Finance Committee Consent Calendar requiring further discussion.

**Recommended Action:** The Board will be requested to approve the items removed from today's consent Calendar.

#### FINANCIAL ACTION ITEMS

6. Quarterly Insurance Report (Reference Material Included)

Staff will review and comment on the Quarterly Insurance Report for the period October 1, 2018 through December 30, 2018.

**Recommended Action:** Staff recommends that the Board Receive and File the Quarterly Insurance Report for the period of October 1, 2018 through December 30, 2018.

7. **Financial Package - Authorization to Approve Bills for Consideration dated January 21, 2019 and Receive and File Financial Statements as of December 31, 2018** (Reference Material Included)

The Board will consider approving the Bills for Consideration dated January 21, 2019 and Receive and File Financial Statements as of December 31, 2018.

**Recommended Action:** Staff recommends that the Board 1) approve, ratify and confirm payment of those bills as set forth in the schedule of bills for consideration dated January 21, 2019, and 2) receive and file the Financial Statements for the period ending December 31, 2018.

#### **FINANCIAL INFORMATION ITEMS**

8. **2019/20 Fiscal Year Budget/Cost of Service Evaluation/Preparation and Tentative Schedule Status Report** (Reference Material Included)

Staff will review and comment on the 2019/20 fiscal year Budget/Cost of Service Evaluation/Preparation and Tentative Schedule.

9. **Tiered Water Usage and Revenue Tracking** (Reference Material Included)

Staff will review and comment on monthly and year to date Tiered Water Usage and Revenue tracking.

#### **COMMENTS REGARDING NON-AGENDA FIC ITEMS**

#### **CLOSE FINANCE AND INSURANCE COMMITTEE MEETING**

#### **ATTORNEY REPORT**

#### **CLOSED SESSION**

At this time the Board will go into Closed Session as follows:

1. In accordance with Government Code Section 54956.96 in order to receive, discuss, and/or take action concerning information obtained by the District's representative pertaining to a closed session of the South Orange County Wastewater Authority ("SOCWA"), a joint powers agency.
2. To conduct the General Manager's annual performance evaluation pursuant to Government Code Section 54957 (b) (1).

#### **REGULAR SESSION**

## REPORT ON CLOSED SESSION (Legal Counsel)

Mr. Granito will provide an oral report on the Closed Session.

### 10. GENERAL MANAGER COMPENSATION

**Board Action:** The District's Board of Directors will discuss and consider granting the District's General Manager a compensation increase in the amount and form as determined by the Board.

## ADJOURNMENT TO 7:30 a.m., Tuesday, February 26, 2019.

*The agenda material for this meeting is available to the public at the District's Administrative Office, which is located at 24251 Los Alisos Blvd., Lake Forest, Ca. 92630. If any additional material related to an open session agenda item is distributed to all or a majority of the board of directors after this agenda is posted, such material will be made available for immediate public inspection at the same location.*

### Request for Disability-Related Modifications or Accommodations

*If you require any disability-related accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, in order to participate in this public meeting, please telephone the District's Recording Secretary, Polly Welsch at (949) 837-7050, extension 225 at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to said meeting. If you prefer, your request may be submitted in writing to El Toro Water District, P.O. Box 4000, Laguna Hills, California 92654, Attention: Polly Welsch.*

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING  
OF THE  
ENGINEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

December 18, 2018

Vice President Vergara called the Meeting of the Engineering Committee to order at 7:30 a.m. on December 18, 2018.

Vice President Vergara led in the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag.

Present at today's meeting were Committee Members, M. SCOTT GOLDMAN, JOSE F. VERGARA, MARK MONIN (via teleconference), KATHRYN FRESHLEY, and MIKE GASKINS.

ROBERT R. HILL, General Manager/Secretary, was absent.

Also present were DENNIS P. CAFFERTY, Assistant General Manager/District Engineer, JUDY CIMORELL, Human Resources Manager, NEELY SHAHBAKHTI, Finance Manager/Controller, RICK OLSON, Operations Superintendent, GILBERT J. GRANITO, General Counsel, POLLY WELSCH, Recording Secretary, GARY CAPORICCI, the PUN Group, and CAROL MOORE, Laguna Woods Mayor.

Oral Communication/Public Comment

Ms. Moore stated that she is opposing the water tax issue. She further stated that Third Mutual is way over their water budget, and she has a goal of improving this.

Items Received too Late to be Agendized

Vice President Vergara asked if there were any items received too late to be agendized. Mr. Cafferty replied no.

ETWD's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report(CAFR)/Audit – Fiscal Year Ended  
June 30, 2108

Ms. Shahbakhti introduced Mr. Gary Caporicci who is with our current Auditors, the PUN Group.

Mr. Caporicci reported on the annual audit and CAFR. He reported on their scope of work, audit responsibilities, the approach to the audit for ETWD, an overview of financial statements, key pension and OPEB information, and audit results.

Mr. Caporicci stated that the scope of work includes auditing the basic financial statements, statement of net position, statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, statement of cash flows, notes to basic financial statements, and the required supplementary information (unaudited).

Mr. Caporicci stated that Management responsibilities include being responsible for the financial statements, presenting the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the USA, adopting sound accounting policies, establishing and maintaining internal controls over financial reporting and compliance, providing evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, and prevention and detection of fraud.

Mr. Caporicci stated that the Auditors responsibilities include performing the Audit in conformity with Auditing Standards generally accepted in the USA and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the US.

Director Freshley stated that she feels we should spread out the \$11 million of OPEB liability over several years instead of paying it all at once. Mr. Caporicci replied that a 3.8% discount rate is really good.

Mr. Caporicci stated that they also include communication with those charged in Governance, assessing audit risk of internal control over financial reporting, determining fairness of the presentation of financial statements, rendering an opinion on the financial statements, and issuing recommendations to Management.

Mr. Caporicci stated that the PUN Group's Audit Approach is done in Phases. He further stated that Phase I is the detailed planning, Phase II is the Risk based review of internal controls over systems and compliance, Phase III is Validation of account balances, and Phase IV is preparing financial statements and issuing audit options.

Director Gaskins asked what would happen to the economy if we applied the GASB unfunded liability to every individual in their homeowner's mortgage. Mr. Caporicci replied that it would be outrageous.

Director Freshley asked what the District's PFC was about. Ms. Shahbakhti replied that the Board dissolved the PFC several years ago. She further stated that the PFC was created for bonds, which the District no longer has. Mr. Caporicci stated that they will remove the PFC from the Audit report.

Director Monin stated that on page 18, it states that in 2018 the District's operating expenses before depreciation increased 7.2% or \$1,527,717 primarily due to an increase in source of supply of \$858,485 and General and administrative of \$461,225. He asked what the components of the increase is for. Mr. Cafferty replied

that staff will provide an answer to his question, and the increase of \$1,527,717 was likely due to an increase in purchased water.

Director Monin stated that on page 60, Operating Expenses, increased 41% in 2018. He further stated that on page 79, Principal Employers for the last Ten years, JC Penney and Macys have closed. Ms. Shahbakhti replied that this data was obtained at the end of the fiscal year.

Vice President Vergara asked for a Motion.

Motion President Goldman made a Motion, seconded by Director Freshley and unanimously carried across the Board to Receive and File the District's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) Audit for fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

Roll Call Vote:

Director Freshley	aye
Vice President Vergara	aye
President Goldman	aye
Director Monin	aye
Director Gaskins	aye

Ms. Moore stated that ETWD does an outstanding job of public outreach and LAFCO needs to include the Audit control conservative figure when there are people who want to dissolve water districts.

Consent Calendar

1. Consider approving the minutes of the November 19, 2018 Engineering Committee meeting.

Vice President Vergara asked for a Motion.

Motion: President Goldman made a Motion, seconded by Director Gaskins, and unanimously carried across the Board to approve the Consent Calendar.

Roll Call Vote:

President Goldman	aye
Vice President Vergara	aye
Director Freshley	aye
Director Monin	aye
Director Gaskins	aye

At approximately 8:10 o'clock a.m. Mr. Caporicci left the meeting.

Engineering Action Item

There were no action items.

Engineering General Information Items

Capital Project Status Report

Oso Lift Station Project

Mr. Cafferty stated that we are trying to get to the bidding process, but the hang up has been with the piece of property needed to absorb into the site. He further stated that the amendment to a lease agreement between the City and County, which would allow the property transfer, has been a delay.

Phase II Recycled Water Distribution System Expansion Project

Mr. Cafferty stated that the retrofit plans have been submitted to the State and County Health Departments for review. He further stated that we are working on approval of the plans.

Poseidon Huntington Beach Ocean Desal Project

Mr. Cafferty stated that OCWD is providing conveyance costs and capacity for this project.

Director Freshley asked staff to provide an update on the Poseidon project. Mr. Cafferty replied that staff will provide an update at a future meeting.

Vice President Vergara stated that there was some issue on whether Poseidon would be able to provide enough water throughout the summer and winter months. Mr. Cafferty replied that conveyance and capacity were discussed with Poseidon and delivery options.

#### Engineering Items Discussed at Various Conferences and Meetings

There were no comments.

#### Comments Regarding Non-Agenda Engineering Committee Items

Director Freshley asked how the Advanced Metering Infrastructure project is going. Mr. Cafferty replied that a consulting contract was issued to MC Engineering, who conducted a kickoff meeting with staff in September, and the project is expected to be complete in early 2019.

Vice President Vergara stated that IRWD is writing a letter to MET regarding the Carson Water project and asked why they chose to do this. President Goldman replied that we could add this topic for discussion at a future meeting.

Director Freshley stated that the cost of conveyance is an issue.

#### Adjournment

There being no further business to come before the Board, the following motion was duly made and passed.

Motion: Director Freshley made a Motion, seconded by President Goldman and unanimously carried that today's meeting be adjourned at 8:22 o'clock a.m. to Monday, January 21, 2019 at 7:30 o'clock a.m. at the District's Administrative Offices at 24251

Los Alisos Blvd, Lake Forest, CA. 92630.

Roll Call:

Director Monin	aye
Director Gaskins	aye
President Goldman	aye
Vice President Vergara	aye
Director Freshley	aye

Respectfully submitted,

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POLLY WELSCH  
Recording Secretary

APPROVED:

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M. SCOTT GOLDMAN, President  
of the El Toro Water District and the  
Board of Directors thereof

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ROBERT R. HILL, Secretary  
of the El Toro Water District and the  
Board of Directors thereof

# OSO LIFT STATION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

## INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION



The Oso Lift Station Improvement Project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. The District contracted with Dudek to complete the required documentation in compliance with the State and ETWD adopted Local CEQA Guidelines. Dudek prepared an Initial Study utilizing the Environmental Checklist Form included in the most recent State CEQA Guidelines revisions. The Initial Study identified any potentially significant environmental effects. The subsequent Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) identified mitigation measures for avoiding or reducing potentially significant effects to less than significant levels.

The Draft MND was distributed for public review including filing a Notice of Intent with the State Clearinghouse, the County Clerk's Office and posting of the Notice at the site and at the District's office. In addition, the MND was made available at the District's Customer Service Desk and on the District website. The public review period began on October 9, 2018 and ended on November 7, 2018. The District received no comment letters.

A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan has been developed to supplement the MND to ensure the implementation of each of the defined mitigation measures.

The following materials are provided as reference material.

- Resolution 19-1-1 Adopting the MND and MMRP and Approving and Adopting the Project
- Notice of Determination
- Mitigated Negative Declaration
- Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (included as Appendix G in the MND)

The Mitigated Negative Declaration included in the Board Package excludes the technical appendices (Appendices A-E) due to their length (approximately 300 pages). Staff will make these appendices available upon request.

Following Board Approval staff will file the Notice of Determination with the Orange County Clerk and the State Clearinghouse.

**Recommended Board Action:** Staff recommends that the Board of Directors approve Resolution No. 19-1-1 which Resolution approves the Oso Lift Station Improvement Project and adopts the Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan and authorizes the General Manager or designee to file a Notice of Determination of same for the Oso Lift Station Improvement Project.

RESOLUTION NO. 19-1-1

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE EL TORO WATER DISTRICT  
ADOPTING A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION  
AND MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN  
AND APPROVING THE OSO LIFT STATION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

By: Dennis P. Cafferty  
Date: January 17, 2019

**RESOLUTION NO. 19-1-1**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE EL TORO WATER DISTRICT  
ADOPTING A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION  
AND A MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING  
PROGRAM FOR THE OSO LIFT STATION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT  
AND APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE PROJECT**

**WHEREAS**, the El Toro Water District (“ETWD”) is a California Water District formed and existing pursuant to Section 34000 et seq. of the California Water Code; and

**WHEREAS**, ETWD proposes to improve the existing Oso Lift Station in order to increase efficiencies and ensure continued reliability; and

**WHEREAS**, the proposed Project would include demolition of the existing lift station and installation of a new lift station and associated improvements including a new wet well and valve vault, new pumps, a new electrical system, new monitoring equipment and other components; and

**WHEREAS**, the proposed Project would expand the footprint of the lift station 10 feet to the north onto land acquired from the City of Laguna Woods; and

**WHEREAS**, the proposed Project is located within the southwestern portion of the City of Laguna Woods within the County of Orange. Locally, the project site is located adjacent to the Woods End Trail entrance at the intersection of El Toro Road and Aliso Creek Road.; and

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”) (Public Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.), the State CEQA Guidelines (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 14 § 15000 et seq.), and ETWD’s Local CEQA Guidelines the ETWD is the lead agency for the proposed Project; and

**WHEREAS**, ETWD staff reviewed the Project and determined that it is subject to the requirements of CEQA and prepared an Initial Study; and

**WHEREAS**, on the basis of the Initial Study, which concluded that the Project will not have significant impacts on the environment with mitigation, ETWD determined that a Mitigated Negative Declaration should be prepared for the Project, and

**WHEREAS**, a Mitigated Negative Declaration was prepared pursuant to CEQA the State CEQA Guidelines and the ETWD Local CEQA Guidelines; and

**WHEREAS**, a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program was prepared for the Project; and

**WHEREAS**, on October 9, 2018, ETWD (1) provided copies of the draft Mitigated Negative Declaration and the Initial Study to the State Clearinghouse for distribution to state agencies for review and comment pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21082.1(c)(4) and ETWD's Local CEQA Guidelines and (2) filed the Notice of Intent to adopt the draft Mitigated Negative Declaration with the Orange County Clerk for posting pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21092.3 and ETWD's Local CEQA Guidelines. [Both of these filings provided for a thirty-day review period closing on November 7, 2018, pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21091(b) and ETWD's Local CEQA Guidelines. No written comments have been received by ETWD.]

**WHEREAS**, on October 9, 2018, ETWD posted a Notice of Intent to adopt the draft Mitigated Negative Declaration at the Oso Lift Station site and at the District's office pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21092(b)(3)(A) and ETWD's Local CEQA Guidelines. This posting provided for a thirty-day public review period closing on November 7, 2018.

**WHEREAS**, the ETWD Board of Directors has considered any and all oral and written comments received regarding the Mitigated Negative Declaration prior to making a decision on the Project; and

**WHEREAS**, as contained herein, ETWD has endeavored in good faith to set forth the basis for its decision on the proposed Project; and

**WHEREAS**, all of the findings and conclusions made by ETWD pursuant to this Resolution are based upon the oral and written evidence before it as a whole; and

**WHEREAS**, the ETWD Board of Directors has reviewed the Initial Study, the Mitigated Negative Declaration, and all other relevant information contained in the record regarding the Project; and

**WHEREAS**, all other legal prerequisites to the adoption of this Resolution have occurred;

**NOW, THEREFORE, THE EL TORO WATER DISTRICT HEREBY RESOLVES, ORDERS, FINDS, AND DETERMINES AS FOLLOWS:**

**SECTION 1. Compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act.** As the decision-making body for the El Toro Water District, the Board of Directors ("Board") has reviewed and considered the information contained in the Mitigated Negative Declaration, Initial Study, and comments received, and other documents contained in the administrative record for the Project. The Board finds and determines that the Mitigated Negative Declaration contains a complete and accurate reporting of the environmental impacts associated with the Project. The Board further finds and determines that the Mitigated Negative Declaration and Initial Study have been completed in compliance with CEQA, the State CEQA Guidelines, and ETWD's Local CEQA Guidelines.

SECTION 2. Findings on Environmental Impacts. Based on the whole record before it, including the Mitigated Negative Declaration, the Initial Study, the administrative record and all other written and oral evidence presented to the Board, the Board finds and determines that all environmental impacts of the Project are either insignificant or can be mitigated to a level of insignificance pursuant to the mitigation measures outlined in the Mitigated Negative Declaration and the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. The Board further finds and determines that there is no substantial evidence in the administrative record as a whole supporting a fair argument that the Project may result in any potentially significant environmental impacts. The Board finds and determines that the Mitigated Negative Declaration contains a complete, objective, and accurate reporting of the environmental impacts associated with the Project and reflects the independent judgment and analysis of the Board.

SECTION 3. Adoption of Mitigated Negative Declaration. The Board hereby approves and adopts the Mitigated Negative Declaration prepared for the Oso Lift Station Improvement Project.

SECTION 4. Adoption of Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21081.6, the Board hereby approves and adopts the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program prepared for the Oso Lift Station Improvement Project.

SECTION 5. Approval of Project. The Board hereby approves the Oso Lift Station Improvement Project.

SECTION 6. Notice of Determination. The Board authorizes and directs ETWD staff to file a Notice of Determination with the Orange County Clerk and the State Clearinghouse, Office of Planning and Research within five (5) working days of the adoption of this Resolution.

SECTION 7. Custodian of Records. A copy of the Mitigated Negative Declaration, the Initial Study, the Mitigation and Monitoring Plan and the other documents and materials that constitute the record of proceedings on which these findings and determinations are based are located at the ETWD office located at 24251 Los Alisos Blvd., Lake Forest, California, 92630. The Custodian of Records is Robert Young, P.E.

SECTION 8. Execution of Resolution. The President of the Board of ETWD shall sign this Resolution and the Secretary of ETWD shall attest and certify to the passage and adoption thereof.

ADOPTED, SIGNED AND APPROVED, this 21<sup>st</sup> day of January, 2019.

Seal:

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JOSE VERGARA, President  
El Toro Water District and of the  
Board of Directors thereof

ATTEST:

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ROBERT R. HILL, Secretary  
El Toro Water District and of the  
Board of Directors thereof

**NOTICE OF DETERMINATION**

<b>TO:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk of the Board of Supervisors or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County Clerk County of: Orange Address: 24031 El Toro Road, Suite 150 Laguna Hills, CA 92653	<b>FROM:</b>	Public Agency/Lead Agency: Address: El Toro Water District Contact: Dennis Cafferty, Assistant General Manager Phone: 949-837-7050 x223
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<b>TO:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Office of Planning and Research P. O. Box 3044, Sacramento, CA 95812-3044  <input type="checkbox"/> 1400 Tenth Street (overnight or hand delivery) Sacramento, California 95814
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**SUBJECT:** Filing of Notice of Determination in Compliance with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resources Code.

Project Title: Oso Sewage Lift Station Improvement Project		
State Clearinghouse Number (If submitted to SCH): 2018101022	Contact Person: Bobby Young, Project Engineer, El Toro Water District	Telephone Number: 949-837-7050 x247
Specific Project Location – The proposed project is located in Orange County, within the City of Laguna Woods. Regional access to the project area is via Interstate 5. The proposed project site is located on approximately 2,100 square feet of land located at the western intersection of El Toro Road and Aliso Creek Road, and immediately southwest of the Woods End Trail trailhead. ETWD currently owns and operates the existing lift station property (APN 622-071-21), which measures approximately 70 feet by 30 feet, for a total area of approximately 2,100 square feet, or just under 0.1 acres.		
General Project Location (City and/or County): City of Laguna Woods, Orange County		
Project Description: El Toro Water District is proposing to replace the existing Oso Sewage Lift Station and associated equipment with a new lift station in order to improve the station's reliability and serviceability. The existing pump station is outdated and poses significant maintenance costs for ETWD and is nearing the end of its useful life. The new lift station would consist of a new pre-cast wet well with submersible pumps, a valve vault (including a flow meter), back-up generator, and an outdoor electrical enclosure. Implementation of the project would require the site to be expanded 10 feet to the north. The proposed project would not substantially increase the capacity from the current lift station since the area served by the station has been built out, and no substantial increase in wastewater flow is anticipated.		

This is to advise that the ( Lead Agency or  Responsible Agency) has approved the above described project on January 21, 2019 and has made the following determinations regarding the above described project:

1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The project will have a significant effect on the environment.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The project will NOT have a significant effect on the environment
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	An Environmental Impact Report was prepared and certified for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA and reflects the independent judgment of the Lead Agency.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA and reflects the independent judgment of the Lead Agency.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A Mitigated Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA and reflects the independent judgment of the Lead Agency.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	An Addendum to the previously approved Mitigated Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA and reflects the independent judgment of the Lead Agency.
3.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mitigation measures were made a condition of the approval of the project.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mitigation measures were NOT made a condition of the approval of the project.
4.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting Plan was adopted for this project.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	A Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting Plan was NOT adopted for this project.
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	A Statement of Overriding Considerations was adopted for this project.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A Statement of Overriding Considerations was NOT adopted for this project
6.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Findings were made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Findings were NOT made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
This certifies that the location and custodian of the documents which comprise the record of proceedings for the Final EIR (with comments and responses) or Negative Declaration are available to the general public at the following location(s):		
	Custodian: EL TORO WATER DISTRICT	Location: 24251 Los Alisos Blvd. Lake Forest, CA 92630

Date: January 19, 2019

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Received for Filing: \_\_\_\_\_

Assistant General Manager / District Engineer  
Title:

Authority cited: Sections 21083, Public Recourse Code.  
Reference Section 21000-21174, Public Resources Code.

FINAL

# OSO SEWAGE LIFT STATION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Mitigated Negative Declaration

PREPARED FOR:

## **EL TORO WATER DISTRICT**

24251 Los Alisos Boulevard  
Lake Forest, California 92630  
Contact: Dennis Cafferty, PE

PREPARED BY:

## **DUDEK**

27372 Calle Arroyo  
San Juan Capistrano, California 92675  
Contact: Alex Martini, LEED GA

**NOVEMBER 2018**



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OSO SEWAGE LIFT STATION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT  
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
AB	Assembly Bill
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
BMP	best management practice
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
City	City of Laguna Woods
CNEL	community noise equivalent level
CO	carbon monoxide
CO <sub>2</sub> e	carbon dioxide equivalent
dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibel
ETWD	El Toro Water District
GHG	greenhouse gas
gpm	gallons per minute
GWP	global warming potential
Hz	hertz
kW	kilowatt
L <sub>eq</sub>	equivalent noise level over given period
L <sub>max</sub>	maximum sound level during the measurement interval
L <sub>n</sub>	statistical sound level
LST	localized significance threshold
MM	mitigation measure
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
MNWD	Moulton Niguel Water District
MT	metric ton
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NO <sub>2</sub>	nitrogen dioxide
NO <sub>x</sub>	oxides of nitrogen
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns
PM <sub>10</sub>	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 microns
PPV	peak particle velocity
O <sub>3</sub>	ozone
OSLS	Oso Sewage Lift Station

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Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
RCNM	Roadway Construction Noise Model
SB	Senate Bill
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCE	Southern California Edison
SO <sub>2</sub>	sulfur dioxide
SO <sub>x</sub>	sulfur oxides
SRA	Source-Receptor Area
SWPPP	stormwater pollution prevention plan
TACs	Toxic Air Contaminants
VOC	volatile organic compound

## PREFACE

This Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) was prepared for the proposed Oso Sewage Lift Station Improvement Project (project) and made available for public comment for a 30-day public review period from October 9, 2018, through November 7, 2018. In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.), before approving the proposed project, the El Toro Water District (ETWD), as the lead agency under CEQA, shall consider the Draft IS/MND with any comments received during this public review period. Although CEQA (California Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq.) and the CEQA Guidelines do not explicitly require a lead agency to provide written responses to comments received on a proposed IS/MND, the lead agency may do so voluntarily. However, as of the close of business on November 7, 2018, ETWD did not receive any letters or comments on the proposed project, with the exception of a letter received from the State Clearinghouse dated November 8, 2018. The State Clearinghouse letter stated that the public review period for the Oso Sewage Lift Station Improvement Project (State Clearinghouse Number 20180122) had closed on November 7, 2018, and that no state agencies submitted comments by that date. The letter also acknowledged ETWD's compliance with State Clearinghouse review requirements for draft environmental documents. The letter has been appended to this Final IS/MND as Appendix F.

This Final version of the IS/MND includes the errata within the text of the document. New text additions are shown in underline format, and deletions are shown in ~~strikeout~~ format.

Lastly, a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program has been appended to this Final IS/MND as Appendix G.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Project Overview

The El Toro Water District (ETWD) is proposing to improve the Oso Sewage Lift Station (OSLS) (proposed project) in order to increase efficiencies and ensure continued reliability. The OSLS is located in Orange County, within the City of Laguna Woods (City) adjacent to the Woods End Trail entrance at the intersection of El Toro Road and Aliso Creek Road. The existing lift station is outdated and poses significant maintenance costs for ETWD and is nearing the end of its useful life. The proposed project includes demolition of the existing lift station and installation of a new lift station and associated improvements (i.e., wet well and valve vault, new pumps, a new electrical system, new monitoring equipment, and other components). The footprint of the lift station would expand 10 feet to the north onto land that would be acquired from the City.

## 1.2 California Environmental Quality Act Compliance

ETWD is the lead California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) agency responsible for the review and approval of the proposed OSLS project. Based on the findings of the Initial Study, ETWD has made the determination that a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) is the appropriate environmental document to be prepared in compliance with CEQA (California Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq.). As stated in CEQA Section 21064, an MND may be prepared for a project subject to CEQA when an Initial Study has identified no potentially significant effects on the environment.

This MND has been prepared by ETWD as lead agency and is in conformance with Section 15070(a), of the CEQA Guidelines and is in conformance with El Toro Water District's Local Guidelines for Implementing the California Environmental Quality Act (14 CCR 15000 et seq.; ETWD 2018). The purpose of the MND and the Initial Study Checklist is to determine any potentially significant impacts associated with the proposed project and to incorporate mitigation measures into the project design as necessary to reduce or eliminate the significant or potentially significant effects of the project.

## 1.3 Public Review Process

In accordance with CEQA, a good-faith effort has been made during the preparation of this MND to contact affected agencies, organizations, and persons who may have an interest in this project.

In reviewing the MND, affected public agencies and the interested public should focus on the sufficiency of the document in identifying and analyzing the project's possible impacts on the environment. A copy of the MND and related documents are available for review at the El Toro Water District, 24251 Los Alisos Boulevard, Lake Forest, California 92630, between the hours of 7:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday, and 7:30 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. alternate Fridays. It should be noted that ETWD is closed every other Friday. The document is also available on ETWD's website (<https://etwd.com/doing-business/ceqa-documents/>).

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Comments on the MND may be made in writing before the end of the public review period. A 30-day review and comment period from October 9, 2018, to November 7, 2018, has been established in accordance with Section 15072(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. Following the close of the public comment period, ETWD will consider this MND and comments thereto in determining whether to approve the proposed project.

Written comments on the MND should be sent to the following address by 4:00 p.m., November 7, 2018.

El Toro Water District  
24251 Los Alisos Boulevard  
Lake Forest, California 92630  
Contact: Bobby Young, Project Engineer  
Telephone: 949.837.7050

## 2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Introduction

ETWD is proposing to replace the existing OSLS and associated equipment with a new lift station in order to improve the station's reliability and serviceability. The existing pump station is outdated and poses significant maintenance costs for ETWD and is nearing the end of its useful life. The new lift station would consist of a new pre-cast wet well with submersible pumps, a valve vault (including a meter), back-up generator, and an outdoor electrical enclosure. Implementation of the project would require the site to be expanded 10 feet to the north. The proposed project would not substantially increase the capacity from the current lift station since the area served by the station has been built out, and no substantial increase in wastewater flow is anticipated.

### 2.2 Project Location

The project site is located in southern Orange County, within the southwestern corner of the City of Laguna Woods (Figure 1, Project Location). The City occupies approximately 4 square miles, and is located approximately 5 miles inland from the coast, east of the Laguna Coast Wilderness Park, north of the City of Aliso Viejo, south of the City of Irvine, and south and west of the City of Laguna Hills. Regional access to the project area is via Interstate 5. The proposed project site is located on approximately 2,100 square feet of land located at the western intersection of El Toro Road and Aliso Creek Road, and immediately southwest of the Woods End Trail trailhead (Figure 2, Aerial Map of Project Site). ETWD currently owns and operates the existing lift station property (APN 622-071-21), which measures approximately 70 feet by 30 feet, for a total area of approximately 2,100 square feet, or just under 0.1 acres.

### 2.3 Environmental Setting

#### **Surrounding Location**

The existing lift station property is surrounded on three sides by the Laguna Coast Wilderness (to the north, west, and south). A 6-foot-high cinderblock perimeter wall surrounding the facility separates the facility on three sides from the sloping terrain and vegetation of the wilderness park. The perimeter wall is 6 feet high when measured above grade at street level, but is only 1 to 2 feet above grade where it abuts the slope.

The facility's eastern boundary runs parallel to El Toro Road and an approximately 9-foot-wide sidewalk. The facility's eastern boundary also provides vehicular access to the lift station via a 24-foot-wide driveway and rolling gate.

Just south of the facility are three curbside parallel parking stalls located along El Toro Road, and an approximately 4-foot-high wood fence, which starts at the southern corner of the facility and continues south, separating the wilderness park from the sidewalk along El Toro Road. In addition, a Southern California Edison (SCE) electrical facility is located approximately 120 feet southwest of the station.

Immediately north of the facility is an approximately 340-square-foot area containing several bushes and shrubs, along with two ETWD and City water meters and a telephone pull box. This area is bordered to the north by a 20-foot-wide paved driveway and locked wood fence that provides emergency vehicle access to the wilderness park. The fence begins at the northern corner of the facility and extends to the Woods End Trail trailhead, located approximately 50 feet northwest of the driveway.

Beyond the facility's immediate boundaries, land uses surrounding the project site include a mix of developed single-family residential developments and open space associated with the Laguna Coast Wilderness. The following land uses surround the project site:

- **North:** Beginning of Wood's End Trail, followed by the single-family residential community of Laguna Woods Village
- **East:** Intersection of Aliso Creek and El Toro Road, followed by single-family residential development and Hummingbird Park
- **South:** El Toro Road, SCE facility, and single-family residential development
- **West:** Laguna Coast Wilderness

The entire project site, including the construction staging and parking areas, which would be located at ETWD's Water Recycling Plant, are within the City of Laguna Woods and are both designated as Open Space on the City's General Plan Land Use Map (City of Laguna Woods 2017a). The underlying zoning for the project site is Open Space – Passive (OS-P), and the underlying zoning for the Water Recycling Plant is Open Space – Recreational (OS-R) (City of Laguna Woods 2017b). The project site is primarily surrounded by single-family residential and open space land uses. The project site is also in close proximity to the jurisdictional boundaries for the Cities of Laguna Beach and Aliso Viejo. See Figure 3, Zoning, for an illustration of land uses surrounding the project site, as well as the jurisdictional boundaries for abutting cities.

## 2.4 Existing Conditions

The OSLS conveys raw wastewater from the southwest portion of ETWD's service area of Laguna Woods to the gravity sewer collection system ultimately terminating at the ETWD Water Recycling Plant. The lift station receives flow from approximately 808 units and 1 clubhouse within the retirement community of Laguna Woods Village, located approximately 250 feet northwest of the lift station.

### Existing OSLS Facility

The original facility was constructed in 1972 and includes a lift station building, dry well, wet well, emergency generator, and SCE transformer (Figure 4, Existing Site Plan). The lift station building is a 12-foot by 17-foot masonry block building that houses the existing pump motors, electrical equipment, and switchgear/motor control center. Underground, directly beneath the lift station building is the concrete dry well, which houses the pumps. The dry well is not intended for storage of sewage and is not sealed off from the lift station building above it, which contains the

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electrical equipment. Influent sewage is contained within the wet well, which is also located underground, immediately adjacent to the dry well.

The emergency generator is located on the northwest portion of the site, and due to its age, it no longer meets air quality regulatory requirements. The SCE transformer is located on the southwest corner of the site and would remain in its current location. The improvements associated with the proposed project would be coordinated with SCE to confirm if the existing transformer is adequate.

Other existing facilities include the bypass piping system and proximity to Moulton Niguel Water District (MNWD) gravity sewer system. Information regarding these facilities, and additional detail regarding the facilities described above, are provided below.

### **Existing Wet Well**

The existing wet well interior dimensions are 10 feet by 6 feet, and it was designed and constructed under the 1970 edition of the Uniform Building Code. Influent sewage enters the wet well from a 12-inch-diameter vitrified clay pipe gravity sewer. Upstream of the existing wet well is a 60-inch manhole, which provides access via a 4-foot by 4-foot access hatch. The wet well has an operational capacity of approximately 1,100 gallons (capacity between the pump stop and pump start levels). Capacity for an additional 300 gallons is available in the event of an emergency. Emergency capacity is provided between the high-wet well level alarm and the spill elevation within the wet well. This equates to approximately 3 feet between the alarm and the elevation where a spill will occur. During peak flow (e.g., 270 gallons per minute [gpm]), available response time from the sounding of the alarm to a spill is approximately 5 minutes.

In the event of an emergency during peak flow, 5 minutes is not an adequate amount of time for ETWD staff to react to an alarm and make the needed repairs to avoid sewage overflow. Therefore, additional emergency storage capacity and on-site detention time is a primary goal of the proposed project.

### **Existing Dry Well**

The existing pumps are housed in the drywell underneath the lift station building. The pump controls for the lift station are programmed in an on/off cycle based on wet well levels. The existing pumping equipment was installed in 1995, and they have reached the end of their useful design life.

### **Existing Emergency Generator**

The existing lift station is equipped with a 181-kilowatt (kW) diesel-fueled Caterpillar generator that is capable of running both existing sewage pumps. The generator is equipped with an ASCO automatic transfer switch and a 105-gallon diesel tank that is capable of sustaining the generator operation for as long as 5 days. The existing generator is approximately 20 years old, and ETWD has already rebuilt it once. The existing generator will not meet current California Air Resources Board (CARB) and South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) emission regulations.

### Existing Bypass Piping System

The existing lift station currently includes valves and piping to accommodate the use of an existing portable pump to take suction from the wet well and discharge into the force main in the event of a pump station failure. The bypass system was previously relocated to the sidewalk just outside the site access gate and is in good condition. No improvements are recommended.

### Existing MNWD Pipe

MNWD is the water district for the areas southwest of El Toro Road. MNWD owns and operates an 8-inch PVC pipe that crosses underneath El Toro Road, approximately 50 feet away from the frontage of the lift station. This pipe is part of the MNWD's gravity sewer system and is not connected to the ETWD system.

## 2.5 Project Characteristics

### 2.5.1 Project Description

ETWD is planning to replace the existing OSLS with a new and improved lift station (Figure 5, Proposed Site Plan). The new lift station would consist of a new pre-cast wet well with two new submersible pumps, a valve vault (including a meter), back-up generator, new electrical instrumentation and control equipment, and outdoor electrical enclosure. ETWD is proposing to abandon the existing wet well and use it as emergency storage. Implementation of the project would require the site to be expanded 10 feet to the north, and ETWD is proposing to acquire the unavaped area north of the existing facility to accommodate this expansion. The proposed project includes:

- Expansion of the existing lift station site. The current masonry block wall would be relocated to the north by approximately 10 feet. This relocation would encroach onto the City of Laguna Woods property by 10 feet to the north of the existing ETWD property line, expanding the lift station's footprint. ETWD would acquire this property from the City.
- New wet well. A new pre-cast wet well would be built underground, northwest of the existing lift station building, and partly within the expansion area. The new wet well would house two submersible pumps, and would be 10 feet deep with a 10 foot diameter. The new wet well would be sized for a maximum of six start/stops per hour using an inflow rate of 150 gpm (3 times the average daily flow rate) and a pumping rate of 440 gpm.
- New valve vault. A new valve vault would be constructed on the discharge piping, and the valve vault would include a new flow meter.
- New pumps. ETWD is planning to replace the two existing 75-horsepower vertical dry pit non-clog pumps with two new 75-horsepower submersible pumps. The design point of the submersible pumps would be 400 gpm at roughly 200 feet of lift. At 400 gpm, the velocity in the force main would be about 2.5 feet per second.
- New electrical, instrumentation, and control system. The new lift station would be equipped with new electrical equipment and a new stand-by diesel generator. It is anticipated the total horsepower of the new lift station would be 150 horsepower, which is the same horsepower as the existing OSLS. The new electrical

equipment would include a main switchboard, automatic transfer switch, motor control center, and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) panel. Two constant speed soft starters with ramp down speed would be included. The new electrical equipment would be housed outdoors within a non-walk-in enclosure, along the northwest wall of the facility.

- New emergency generator. The new standby generator would be engine-driven (175 kW rating at 0.80 power factor), and would run on no. 2 diesel fuel. The new generator set would be located on southwest corner of the site (on top of the existing dry pit) and would include a sound-attenuated weather-protected enclosure and subbase fuel tank.
- The existing bypass connection and valves are located outside of the lift station within the sidewalk. A new bypass connection would be included and would be placed within the site. However, the existing bypass piping and valves would be required when the new lift station piping is connected to the force main. After the new lift station is connected to the force main, the existing bypass can be abandoned. However, the valves cannot be removed. In order to remove the valves, the force main would need to be taken out of service and drained, and sewage would be bypassed into the MNWD sewer or stored.

## 2.5.2 Project Construction and Scheduling

Construction of the proposed new lift station would take approximately 5 months. It is anticipated that construction would begin in December 2018 and would be completed in spring 2019. The existing lift station would remain operational until the proposed lift station is completed. Partial demolition and construction would occur in two phases.

Phase I demolition would last 5 weeks (week 0 to week 5) and would involve removal of existing vegetation and wooden fence from the north side of the site; relocating irrigation and the water meter; removing portions of the block wall; and removing the rolling gate, existing generator, and existing manhole. Phase 1 construction would last 10 weeks (week 6 to week 16) and would involve placement of the new wet well, and installation of the new influent sewer, manhole, electrical features, submersible pumps, discharge piping, and MNWD overflow pipeline in El Toro Road. Once Phase I construction is complete, the new electrical and mechanical systems would be tested to ensure they are operational and reliable. Once the new pump is in service, the block wall would be rebuilt around the north and east sites of the facility.

Phase II demolition would last 3 weeks (week 17 to week 19), and would involve removal of the existing dry pit building and foundation slab, motor control center building, and any mechanical and electrical features inside the existing pump station building. Phase II construction would last 4 weeks (week 20 to week 24) and would involve the installation of the new generator and base slab, and the completion of any remaining site work.

During demolition and construction, the contractor would install chain-link fencing around the construction site to keep pedestrians and other unauthorized people out of the construction zone. K-rails would be placed between the travel way of the road and construction site. Traffic control, including a flagman, would be used to reduce traffic impacts and ensure pedestrian safety.

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The use of a dozer, backhoe crane, and or dump trucks would be necessary for project construction. Not all construction equipment would be operating simultaneously. All construction-related activities would be conducted during weekday, daylight hours only, with no construction on Sundays or federal holidays in accordance with the City of Laguna Woods Municipal Code (City of Laguna Woods 2013). Project construction would not require the use of special lighting, as all activities would be conducted during daylight hours.

Access to and from the construction site would occur via El Toro Road. Due to site constraints, construction staging and worker parking would not be provided at the project site. Rather, staging and parking would occur at ETWD's Water Recycling Plant located at 23542 Moulton Parkway, Laguna Woods, California. Access to the construction staging and parking area would be provided via Moulton Parkway to El Toro Road. Approximately 10 workers would be employed per day during construction. Average daily trips generated by construction include worker trips to and from the off-site parking location, two shuttle trips from the off-site parking location to the project site, and truck trips associated with equipment delivery or demolition hauling. In total, construction and demolition of the proposed project would generate an average of 21 trips per day.

### 3 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

**1. Project title:**

Oso Sewage Lift Station Improvement Project

**2. Lead agency name and address:**

El Toro Water District (ETWD)

**3. Contact person and phone number:**

Bobby Young, Project Engineer

Phone: 949.837.7050

**4. Project location:**

The project is located in the County of Orange, within the City of Laguna Woods. More specifically, the project site is located immediately west of the intersection of El Toro Road and Aliso Creek Road adjacent to the entrance of the Woods End Trail.

**5. Project sponsor's name and address:**

El Toro Water District, 24251 Los Alisos Boulevard, Lake Forest, California 92630

**6. General plan designation:**

Open Space (OS)

**7. Zoning:**

Open Space – Passive District (OS-P)

**8. Description of project. (Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to later phases of the project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation. Attach additional sheets if necessary):**

ETWD is proposing to replace its existing Oso Sewage Lift Station and associated equipment with a new lift station in order to improve the station's reliability and serviceability. The existing pump station is old and poses significant maintenance cost and safety issues for ETWD. The new lift station would consist of a new pre-cast wet well with submersible pumps, a valve vault (including a meter), back-up generator, and outdoor electrical enclosure. Implementation of the project would require the site to be expanded 10 feet to the north.

The proposed project would not substantially increase the capacity from the current lift station since the area served by the station has been built out, and no substantial increase in wastewater flow is anticipated.

**9. Surrounding land uses and setting (Briefly describe the project's surroundings):**

The existing lift station property is surrounded on three sides by the Laguna Coast Wilderness on the northeast, northwest, and southwest. Beyond its immediate boundaries, the general vicinity surrounding the project site is a mix of developed residential uses and undeveloped greenbelts. These uses are listed below:

- **North:** Beginning of Wood's End Trail, followed by the residential community of Laguna Woods Village
- **East:** Intersection of Aliso Creek and El Toro Road, followed by residential development and Hummingbird Park
- **South:** El Toro Road, Southern California Edison facility, residential development
- **West:** Laguna Coast Wilderness

**10. Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):**

Approval of the following discretionary actions will be required in order to implement the proposed project:

- Approval of the project by the ETWD Board of Directors
- Acquisition of the additional land required for the facility (lot-line adjustment)
- Obtaining an encroachment permit from the City of Laguna Woods
- Obtaining a permit from the SCAQMD for an emergency generator

**11. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, has consultation begun?**

Yes. Refer to Section 3.17 for additional details.

## ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a “Potentially Significant Impact,” as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture and Forestry Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources               | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology and Soils             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions           | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards and Hazardous Materials    | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology and Water Quality   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Planning              | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Population and Housing             | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation and Traffic         | <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources          | <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities and Service Systems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |   |  |

**DETERMINATION: (To be completed by the Lead Agency)**

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a “potentially significant impact” or “potentially significant unless mitigated” impact on the environment, but at least one effect (1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and (2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.



Signature

October 9, 2018

Date

## EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except “No Impact” answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A “No Impact” answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A “No Impact” answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. “Potentially Significant Impact” is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more “Potentially Significant Impact” entries when the determination is made, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required.
4. “Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated” applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from “Potentially Significant Impact” to a “Less Than Significant Impact.” The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from “Earlier Analyses,” as described in (5) below, may be cross-referenced).
5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:
  - a. Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
  - b. Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
  - c. Mitigation Measures. For effects that are “Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated,” describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.
6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
7. Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

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8. This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project’s environmental effects in whatever format is selected.
9. The explanation of each issue should identify:
  - a. The significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
  - b. The mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>I. AESTHETICS – Would the project:</b>				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES – In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state’s inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:</b>				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>III. AIR QUALITY</b> – Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES</b> – Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>V. CULTURAL RESOURCES</b> – Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS</b> – Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS</b> – Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS</b> – Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY – Would the project:</b>				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>X. LAND USE AND PLANNING</b> – Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>XI. MINERAL RESOURCES</b> – Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>XII. NOISE</b> – Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING – Would the project:</b>				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES</b>				
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>XV. RECREATION</b>				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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<b>XVI. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC – Would the project:</b>				
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>XVII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES</b>				
Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>XVIII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS – Would the project:</b>				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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<b>XIX. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.1 Aesthetics

a) *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?*

**Less-than-Significant Impact.** The proposed project would replace an existing sewage lift station that is located in the southwestern corner of the Woods End Wilderness Preserve. To accommodate the new lift station, ETWD is planning to acquire an approximately 340-square-foot area from the City of Laguna woods that is north of the existing lift station. This area is currently landscaped with non-native plants and partially paved. These plants would be removed to allow ETWD to add a 340-square-foot extension to the existing lift station. The proposed extension would match the style of the existing lift station. Furthermore, the project would involve removing the masonry block building, which would reduce the massing of the facility. The project site is not a scenic vista, nor is it visible from a scenic vista within the City of Laguna Woods, City of Laguna Beach, or City of Aliso Viejo. The project would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista. The adjacent properties would have views of a construction site during the 5-month construction period. However, none of the adjacent properties are a scenic vista. No permanent changes to the character of the existing visual setting would occur. Therefore, the project would have a less-than-significant impact.

- b) ***Would the project substantially damage scenic resources including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?***

**No Impact.** The project would replace an existing sewage lift station that involves a 340-square-foot extension of the facility and would not affect any trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings. There are no officially designated scenic highways in the City of Laguna Woods, City of Laguna Beach, or City of Aliso Viejo. According to the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), the nearest eligible state scenic highway is the segment of State Route 1 (Pacific Coast Highway), located approximately 4.3 miles southwest of the project site in the City of Laguna Beach (Caltrans 2011). Due to the intervening environment and natural topography located between the project site and this eligible state scenic highway, development of the proposed project would occur outside of the viewshed of this, and any other, designated scenic highway. Therefore, no impacts associated with state scenic highways would occur. The proposed project involves the replacement of an existing sewage lift station. No changes to the character of the existing visual setting would occur. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

- c) ***Would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?***

**Less-than-Significant Impact.** Under the existing condition, the project site consists of a 70-foot by 30-foot masonry block wall which encloses an electrical building, dry well, wet well, emergency generator, and SCE transformer. During construction, equipment, vehicles, and materials are expected to be staged within a designated area and used on the project site during project construction. Although construction activities would be visible from adjacent properties and roadways, this would be temporary and would cease upon completion of construction. The project would also involve extending the masonry block wall 10 feet to the north of the existing property line. The proposed extension would match the style of the existing lift station and would not substantially increase the massing of the existing facility. After construction activities are complete, the surrounding areas would be restored to their previous condition. Given that the project would not substantially increase the overall massing of the project site, construction activities would be temporary, and the site would be restored to its previous existing condition, the project would not significantly degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site or its surroundings. Impacts would be less than significant.

- d) ***Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?***

**No Impact.** The project would replace an existing sewage lift station. No lighting other than low-level security lighting is currently being proposed similar to the existing facility; therefore, no light or glare impacts would occur as a result of implementing the proposed project.

### 3.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

- a) *Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?*

**No Impact.** Based on farmland maps prepared by the California Department of Conservation, the project site is not located in an area designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance. The site is designated as “Other Land” (DOC 2016). Therefore, no impacts associated with conversion of Important Farmland would occur.

- b) *Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?*

**No Impact.** According to the California Department of Conservation’s Williamson Act Parcel map for Orange County, the project site is not located on or adjacent to any lands under a Williamson Act contract. The Orange County Williamson Act 2003 Map designates the project site and surrounding land as non-Williamson Act Land (DOC 2004). In addition, the project site and surrounding area are not zoned for agricultural uses, but for passive open space uses (City of Laguna Woods 2017b). As such, implementation of the proposed project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or land under a Williamson Act contract. Therefore, no impacts associated with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act contracts would occur.

- c) *Would the project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?*

**No Impact.** The project site is located within a developed part of the City. According to the City’s Zoning Map, the project site is not located on or adjacent to forestland, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production (City of Laguna Woods 2017b). Therefore, no impacts associated with forestland or timberland would occur.

- d) *Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?*

**No Impact.** The project site is located within a developed part of the City. The project site is not located on or adjacent to forestland. No private timberlands or public lands with forests are located in the City. Therefore, no impact associated with the loss or conversion of forestland would occur.

- e) *Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?*

**No Impact.** The project site is not located on or adjacent to any parcels identified as Important Farmland or forestland. In addition, the proposed project would not involve changes to the existing environment that

would result in the indirect conversion of Important Farmland or forestland located away from the project site. Therefore, no impacts associated with the conversion of Farmland or forestland would occur.

### 3.3 Air Quality

a) *Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?*

***Less-than-Significant Impact.*** The proposed project site is located within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), which includes the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties, and all of Orange County, and is within the jurisdictional boundaries of SCAQMD. The project site is located in the City of Laguna Woods.

The SCAQMD administers SCAB's Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP), which is a comprehensive document outlining an air pollution control program for attaining the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) and National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The most recently adopted AQMP for the SCAB is the 2016 AQMP (SCAQMD 2017). The 2016 AQMP focuses on available, proven, and cost-effective alternatives to traditional strategies while seeking to achieve multiple goals in partnership with other entities seeking to promote reductions in greenhouse gases (GHGs) and toxic risk, as well as efficiencies in energy use, transportation, and goods movement (SCAQMD 2017).

The purpose of a consistency finding with regard to the AQMP is to determine if a project is consistent with the assumptions and objectives of the regional air quality plans, and if it would interfere with the region's ability to comply with federal and state air quality standards. The SCAQMD has established criteria for determining consistency with the currently applicable AQMP in Chapter 12, Sections 12.2 and 12.3, of the SCAQMD *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*. These criteria are as follows (SCAQMD 2015):

- **Consistency Criterion No. 1:** Whether the project would result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations, cause or contribute to new violations, or delay timely attainment of the ambient air quality standards or interim emission reductions in the AQMP.
- **Consistency Criterion No. 2:** Whether the project would exceed the assumptions in the AQMP or increments based on the year of project buildout and phase.

To address the first criterion, project-generated criteria air pollutant emissions have been estimated and analyzed for significance and are addressed under Section 3.3(b). Detailed results of this analysis are included in Appendix A. As presented in Section 3.3(b), construction and operation of the project would not generate criteria air pollutant emissions that exceed the SCAQMD's thresholds, and it would therefore be consistent with Criterion No. 1.

The second criterion regarding the project's potential to exceed the assumptions in the AQMP or increments based on the year of project buildout and phase is primarily assessed by determining consistency between the

project's land use designations and its potential to generate population growth. In general, projects are considered consistent with, and not in conflict with or obstruct implementation of, the AQMP if the growth in socioeconomic factors is consistent with the underlying regional plans used to develop the AQMP (per Consistency Criterion No. 2 of the SCAQMD *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*). The SCAQMD primarily uses demographic growth forecasts for various socioeconomic categories (e.g., population, housing, employment by industry) developed by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) for its 2016–2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCAG 2016). This document, which is based on general plans for cities and counties in the SCAB, is used by SCAQMD to develop the AQMP emissions inventory (SCAQMD 2017).<sup>1</sup> The SCAG 2016–2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy, and associated Regional Growth Forecast, are generally consistent with the local plans; therefore, the 2016 AQMP is generally consistent with local government plans.

The proposed project consists of the demolition and replacement of an existing sewage lift station. As such, since the proposed project is not anticipated to result in population growth or generate an increase in employment that would conflict with existing employment population projections, it would not conflict with the 2016 AQMP or exceed the assumptions in the 2016 AQMP. Accordingly, the project is consistent with the SCAG Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy forecasts used in the SCAQMD AQMP development.

In summary, based on the considerations presented for the two criteria, impacts relating to the project's potential to conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable AQMP would be less than significant.

**b) *Would the project violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?***

***Less-than-Significant Impact.*** A quantitative analysis was conducted to determine whether proposed construction and operational activities might result in emissions of criteria air pollutants that may cause exceedances of the NAAQS or CAAQS, or contribute to existing nonattainment of ambient air quality standards. Criteria air pollutants include ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 microns (PM<sub>10</sub>), particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns (PM<sub>2.5</sub>), and lead. Pollutants

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<sup>1</sup> Information necessary to produce the emissions inventory for the SCAB is obtained from the SCAQMD and other governmental agencies, including CARB, Caltrans, and SCAG. Each of these agencies is responsible for collecting data (e.g., industry growth factors, socioeconomic projections, travel activity levels, emission factors, emission speciation profile, and emissions) and developing methodologies (e.g., model and demographic forecast improvements) required to generate a comprehensive emissions inventory. SCAG incorporates these data into its Travel Demand Model for estimating/projecting vehicle miles traveled and driving speeds. SCAG's socioeconomic and transportation activities projections in their 2016–2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy are integrated in the 2016 AQMP (SCAQMD 2017).

that are evaluated herein include volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>), which are important because they are precursors to O<sub>3</sub>, as well as CO, sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>), PM<sub>10</sub>, and PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

Regarding NAAQS and CAAQS attainment status,<sup>2</sup> SCAB is designated as a nonattainment area for federal and state O<sub>3</sub> standards, and federal and state PM<sub>2.5</sub> standards (CARB 2017a; EPA 2018a). SCAB is also designated as a nonattainment area for state PM<sub>10</sub> standards; however, it is designated as an attainment area for federal PM<sub>10</sub> standards. SCAB is designated as an attainment area for federal and state CO standards, federal and state NO<sub>2</sub> standards, and state SO<sub>2</sub> standards. Although SCAB has been designated as nonattainment for the federal rolling 3-month average lead standard, it is designated attainment for the state lead standard.<sup>3</sup>

Construction of the proposed project would result in emissions of criteria air pollutants for which CARB and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency have adopted ambient air quality standards (i.e., the NAAQS and CAAQS). Projects that emit these pollutants have the potential to cause or contribute to violations of these standards. The SCAQMD *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*, as revised in March 2015, sets forth quantitative emission significance thresholds for criteria air pollutants, which, if exceeded, would indicate the potential for a project to contribute to violations of the NAAQS or CAAQS. Table 1 lists the SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds set forth in the SCAQMD *CEQA Air Quality Handbook* (SCAQMD 2015).

A project would result in a substantial contribution to an existing air quality violation of the NAAQS or CAAQS for O<sub>3</sub>, which is a nonattainment pollutant, if the project’s construction or operational emissions would exceed the SCAQMD VOC or NO<sub>x</sub> thresholds shown in Table 1. These emission-based thresholds for O<sub>3</sub> precursors are intended to serve as a surrogate for an “ozone significance threshold” (i.e., the potential for adverse O<sub>3</sub> impacts to occur) because O<sub>3</sub> itself is not emitted directly, and the effects of an individual project’s emissions of O<sub>3</sub> precursors (VOCs and NO<sub>x</sub>) on O<sub>3</sub> levels in ambient air cannot be determined through air quality models or other quantitative methods.

**Table 1. SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds**

Criteria Pollutants Mass Daily Thresholds		
<i>Pollutant</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Operation</i>
VOC	75 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
NO <sub>x</sub>	100 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
CO	550 lbs/day	550 lbs/day

<sup>2</sup> An area is designated as in attainment when it is in compliance with the NAAQS and/or the CAAQS. These standards are set by the USEPA and CARB, respectively, for the maximum level of a given air pollutant that can exist in the outdoor air without unacceptable effects on human health or the public welfare. Attainment = meets the standards; attainment/maintenance = achieve the standards after a nonattainment designation; nonattainment = does not meet the standards.

<sup>3</sup> The phaseout of leaded gasoline started in 1976. Since gasoline no longer contains lead, the project is not anticipated to result in impacts related to lead; therefore, it is not discussed in this analysis.

**Table 1. SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds**

Criteria Pollutants Mass Daily Thresholds		
SO <sub>x</sub>	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
PM <sub>10</sub>	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	55 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
Lead <sup>a</sup>	3 lbs/day	3 lbs/day
Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs) and Odor Thresholds		
TACs <sup>b</sup> (including carcinogens and noncarcinogens)	Maximum incremental cancer risk $\geq$ 10 in 1 million Cancer Burden > 0.5 excess cancer cases (in areas $\geq$ 1 in 1 million) Chronic and Acute Hazard index $\geq$ 1.0 (project increment)	
Odor	Project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 402	

**Source:** SCAQMD 2015.

SCAQMD = South Coast Air Quality Management District; lbs/day = pounds per day; VOC = volatile organic compound; NO<sub>x</sub> = oxides of nitrogen; CO = carbon monoxide; SO<sub>x</sub> = sulfur oxides; PM<sub>10</sub> = coarse particulate matter; PM<sub>2.5</sub> = fine particulate matter; TAC = toxic air contaminant.

<sup>a</sup> The phase-out of leaded gasoline started in 1976. Since gasoline no longer contains lead, the proposed project is not anticipated to result in impacts related to lead; therefore, it is not discussed in this analysis.

<sup>b</sup> TACs include carcinogens and noncarcinogens.

The following discussion quantitatively evaluates project-generated construction and operational emissions and impacts that would result from implementation of the proposed project.

**Construction Emissions**

Proposed construction activities would result in the temporary addition of pollutants to the local airshed caused by on-site sources (i.e., off-road construction equipment and dust) and off-site sources (i.e., on-road trucks and worker vehicle trips). Construction emissions can vary substantially from day to day, depending on the level of activity; the specific type of operation; and, for dust, the prevailing weather conditions. Therefore, an increment of day-to-day variability exists.

As discussed in detail below, implementation of the project would generate criteria air pollutant emissions from off-road equipment, vehicle travel, and material handling. Internal combustion engines used by construction equipment, trucks, and worker vehicles would result in emissions of VOCs, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, PM<sub>10</sub>, and PM<sub>2.5</sub>. PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions would also be generated by material handling for truck loading/unloading activity, on-road vehicles traveling on paved roads, and from brake and tire wear. The project would be required to comply with SCAQMD Rule 403 to control dust emissions generated during any dust-generating activities (SCAQMD 2005). Standard construction practices that would be employed to reduce fugitive dust emissions include watering of the active dust areas up to three times per day, depending on weather conditions.

It is anticipated that construction activities would not include application of architectural coatings, such as exterior application/interior paint and other finishes, or application of asphalt pavement. Accordingly, associated VOC off-gassing emissions from coatings and asphalt are not estimated herein.

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Construction assumptions were developed based on the current best available project information. Construction details were identified on a monthly basis. Although not all of the activities identified in the same month would occur simultaneously, for the purposes of estimating emissions, it was conservatively assumed that all construction activities (i.e., equipment operation, truck trips, worker trips, and material handling) identified within a given month would occur within the same 8-hour day (with equipment operating for a maximum of 8 hours per day). This overall approach to the construction scenario assumptions would result in maximum daily emissions that reflect a level of intensity that is not anticipated to occur. In addition to inherent limitations during any construction process associated with equipment and personnel availability and site constraints, concurrent maximum construction at each active site within each month is not anticipated. Nonetheless, because the level of intensity on any given day is speculative, this analysis assumes the worst-case day for each area within each month.

**Construction Schedule**

A detailed depiction of expected construction schedules—including information regarding phasing, equipment used during each phase, trucks, and worker vehicles—is provided in Appendix A and summarized in Section 2.4 of this Initial Study/MND.

**Emissions Estimation Methodology and Assumptions**

Emissions from the construction phase of the project were estimated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) version 2016.3.2 (Trinity Consultants 2017).

A summary of the emissions calculation methodology is provided below for off-road equipment, on-road vehicle travel, and fugitive dust associated with earthwork and material handling.

The construction equipment mix used for estimating the project construction emissions is based on information provided by the applicant and is shown in Table 2. For this analysis, it was assumed that heavy construction equipment would operate 5 days a week during project construction.

**Table 2. Construction Scenario Assumptions**

Construction Phase	One-Way Vehicle Trips			Equipment		
	Average Daily Worker Trips	Average Daily Vendor Truck Trips	Total Haul Truck Trips	Equipment Type	Quantity	Usage Hours
Demolition	20	0	10	Air compressors	1	4
				Concrete/industrial saws	1	8
				Cranes	1	8
				Excavators	1	8
				Generator sets	2	24
				Off-highway trucks	1	1
				Rubber-tired loaders	1	8
				Skid steer loaders	1	8

**Table 2. Construction Scenario Assumptions**

Construction Phase	One-Way Vehicle Trips			Equipment		
	Average Daily Worker Trips	Average Daily Vendor Truck Trips	Total Haul Truck Trips	Equipment Type	Quantity	Usage Hours
Site Preparation	20	0	0	Rubber-tired loaders	1	8
				Skid steer loaders	1	8
Building Construction	20	2	0	Air compressors	1	8
				Concrete/industrial saws	1	8
				Cranes	1	8
				Excavators	1	8
				Generator sets	2	24
				Off-highway trucks	1	1
				Rubber-tired loaders	1	8
				Skid steer loaders	1	8
Paving	20	0	0	Crushing/processing equipment	1	8
				Off-highway trucks	1	1
				Paving equipment	1	4
				Plate compactors	1	8

**Source:** See Appendix A for details.

For the analysis, it was generally assumed that heavy construction equipment would be operating at the site for approximately 8 hours per day, 5 days per week (22 days per month) during project construction, unless otherwise noted. The project applicant provided construction worker trip estimates, and there were hauling trips for the project to account for demolition of the existing lift station.

A detailed depiction of the construction schedule—including information regarding subphases and equipment used during each subphase—is included in Appendix A of this report. The information contained in Appendix A was used as CalEEMod model inputs.

*Estimated Maximum Daily Emissions*

Estimated maximum daily construction criteria air pollutant emissions from all on-site and off-site emission sources is provided in Table 3.

**Table 3. Estimated Maximum Daily Construction Emissions**

Year	VOC	NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	SO <sub>x</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub> <sup>a</sup>	PM <sub>2.5</sub> <sup>a</sup>
	<i>Pounds per Day</i>					
2018	5.33	47.15	37.82	0.07	2.94	2.67
2019	5.84	50.32	45.63	0.09	3.30	2.84
<b>Maximum Daily Emissions</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>50.32</b>	<b>45.63</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>2.84</b>
<i>SCAQMD threshold</i>	75	100	550	150	150	55
<b>Threshold exceeded?</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Source: SCAQMD 2015.

Notes: VOC = volatile organic compound; NO<sub>x</sub> = oxides of nitrogen; CO = carbon monoxide; SO<sub>x</sub> = sulfur oxides; PM<sub>10</sub> = coarse particulate matter; PM<sub>2.5</sub> = fine particulate matter; SCAQMD = South Coast Air Quality Management District.

See Appendix A for detailed results.

<sup>a</sup> PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> represents total particulate matter, which includes exhaust, brake wear, tire wear, paved road dust, and fugitive dust from earth moving and material handling. These estimates reflect control of fugitive dust required by SCAQMD Rule 403 (SCAQMD 2005).

As shown in Table 3, daily construction emissions would not exceed the SCAQMD significance thresholds for VOC, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, SO<sub>x</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, or PM<sub>2.5</sub> during construction in all construction years. Therefore, construction impacts of the project would be less than significant.

**Operational Emissions**

Following the completion of construction activities, the proposed project would only generate criteria pollutant emissions from use of the emergency generator. The project is replacing an existing 180 kW generator with a 175 kW generator. The existing generator was a model year 1985 diesel generator. CalEEMod was used to model the emissions of the existing generator and the proposed generator. CalEEMod default emission factors were used for both the existing and proposed generators, corresponding with their install dates. All other operational sources of emissions do not change with the replacement of the lift station.

Table 4 summarizes the daily emissions of criteria pollutants that would be generated by intermittent maintenance of the proposed project and compares these emissions to the SCAQMD thresholds of significance.

**Table 4. Estimated Maximum Daily Operational Emissions**

Source	VOC	NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	SO <sub>x</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>
	<i>Pounds per Day</i>					
<i>Existing</i>						
Emergency Generator	0.52	5.05	2.84	0.28	0.26	0.26
<i>Proposed</i>						
Emergency Generator	0.43	1.20	1.09	0.00	0.06	0.06

**Table 4. Estimated Maximum Daily Operational Emissions**

Source	VOC	NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	SO <sub>x</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>
	Pounds per Day					
<b>Net Emissions</b>	<b>(0.09)</b>	<b>(3.85)</b>	<b>(1.75)</b>	<b>(0.28)</b>	<b>(0.20)</b>	<b>(0.20)</b>
<i>SCAQMD threshold</i>	55	55	550	150	150	55
<b>Threshold exceeded?</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

**Source:** SCAQMD 2015.

**Notes:** VOC = volatile organic compound; NO<sub>x</sub> = oxides of nitrogen; CO = carbon monoxide; SO<sub>x</sub> = sulfur oxides; PM<sub>10</sub> = coarse particulate matter; PM<sub>2.5</sub> = fine particulate matter; SCAQMD = South Coast Air Quality Management District. See Appendix A for detailed results.

As shown in Table 4, the proposed project would result in a net reduction of operational emissions compared to the existing lift station and therefore would not exceed the SCAQMD thresholds for VOC, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, SO<sub>x</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, or PM<sub>2.5</sub>. Therefore, impacts would be considered less than significant for project operational emissions.

- c) *Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?*

**Less-than-Significant Impact.** Air pollution is largely a cumulative impact. The nonattainment status of regional pollutants is a result of past and present development, and SCAQMD develops and implements plans for future attainment of ambient air quality standards. Based on these considerations, project-level thresholds of significance for criteria pollutants are used in the determination of whether a project’s individual emissions would have a cumulatively considerable contribution on air quality. If a project’s emissions would exceed the SCAQMD significance thresholds, it would be considered to have a cumulatively considerable contribution. Conversely, projects that do not exceed the project-specific thresholds are generally not considered to be cumulatively significant (SCAQMD 2003).

As discussed in Section 3.3(b), SCAB has been designated as a federal nonattainment area for O<sub>3</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> and a state nonattainment area for O<sub>3</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, and PM<sub>2.5</sub>. The nonattainment status is the result of cumulative emissions from various sources of air pollutants and their precursors within SCAB, including motor vehicles, off-road equipment, and commercial and industrial facilities. Proposed construction and operational activities of the project would generate VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions (which are precursors to O<sub>3</sub>) and emissions of PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>. However, as indicated in Tables 3.3-3 and 3.3-4, project-generated construction and operational emissions would not exceed the SCAQMD emission-based significance thresholds for VOC, NO<sub>x</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, or PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

Cumulative localized impacts would potentially occur if a construction project were to occur concurrently with another off-site project. Construction schedules for potential future projects near the project site are currently unknown; therefore, potential construction impacts associated with two or more simultaneous

projects would be considered speculative.<sup>4</sup> However, future projects would be subject to CEQA and would require air quality analysis and, where necessary, mitigation. Criteria air pollutant emissions associated with construction activity of future projects would be reduced through implementation of control measures required by SCAQMD. Cumulative PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions would be reduced because all future projects would be subject to SCAQMD Rule 403 (Fugitive Dust), which sets forth general and specific requirements for all construction sites in the SCAQMD (SCAQMD 2005).

Therefore, the project would not result in a cumulatively considerable increase in emissions of nonattainment pollutants, and impacts would be less than significant.

**d) *Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?***

***Less-than-Significant Impact.*** The potential impact of project-generated air pollutant emissions at sensitive receptors has also been considered. Sensitive receptors are those individuals more susceptible to the effects of air pollution than the population at large. People most likely to be affected by air pollution include children, the elderly, and people with cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases. According to the SCAQMD, sensitive receptors include residences, schools, playgrounds, childcare centers, long-term healthcare facilities, rehabilitation centers, convalescent centers, and retirement homes (SCAQMD 2015).

Project construction would occur on the existing lift station site. Residential land uses are located in close proximity to the project site, the nearest approximately 300 feet to the east.

**Localized Significance Thresholds**

The SCAQMD recommends a localized significance threshold (LST) analysis to evaluate localized air quality impacts to sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity of the project site as a result of construction activities. The impacts were analyzed using methods consistent with those in the SCAQMD's *Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology* (2009). The project is located within the Source-Receptor Area (SRA) 20 (Central Orange County Coastal). This analysis applies the SCAQMD LST values for a 1-acre site within SRA 20 with a receptor distance of 50 meters, which is conservative.

Project construction activities would result in temporary sources of on-site criteria air pollutant emissions associated with construction equipment exhaust and material handling activities. According to the *Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology*, "off-site mobile emissions from the project should not be included in the emissions compared to the LSTs" (SCAQMD 2009). Trucks and worker trips associated with project construction are not expected to cause substantial air quality impacts to sensitive receptors along off-site roadways since emissions would be relatively brief in nature and would cease once the vehicles pass through the main streets. Therefore, off-site emissions from trucks and

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<sup>4</sup> The CEQA Guidelines state that if a particular impact is too speculative for evaluation, the agency should note its conclusion and terminate discussion of the impact (14 CCR 15145).

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worker vehicle trips are not included in the LST analysis. The maximum daily on-site construction emissions generated during construction of the proposed project in each construction year are presented in Table 5 and compared to the SCAQMD localized significance criteria for SRA 20 to determine whether project-generated on-site construction emissions would result in potential LST impacts.

**Table 5. Construction Localized Significance Thresholds Analysis**

Year	NO <sub>2</sub>	CO	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>
	<i>Pounds per Day (On-Site)<sup>a</sup></i>			
2018	46.97	36.63	2.68	2.60
2019	49.87	43.46	2.74	2.69
<b>Maximum Daily On-site Emissions</b>	<b>49.87</b>	<b>43.46</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>2.69</b>
<i>SCAQMD LST Criteria</i>	93	738	13	5
<b>Threshold Exceeded?</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Source: SCAQMD 2009.

Notes: NO<sub>2</sub> = nitrogen dioxide; CO = carbon monoxide; PM<sub>10</sub> = particulate matter; PM<sub>2.5</sub> = fine particulate matter; SCAQMD = South Coast Air Quality Management District; LST = localized significance threshold.

See Appendix A for detailed results.

<sup>a</sup> Localized significance thresholds are shown for a 1-acre disturbed area corresponding to a distance to a sensitive receptor of 50 meters in SRA 20 (Central Orange County Coastal).

As shown in Table 5, proposed construction activities would not generate emissions in excess of site-specific LSTs; therefore, localized project construction impacts would be less than significant.

**CO Hotspots**

Traffic-congested roadways and intersections have the potential to generate localized high levels of CO. Localized areas where ambient concentrations exceed federal and/or state standards for CO are termed CO “hotspots.” CO transport is extremely limited and disperses rapidly with distance from the source. Under certain extreme meteorological conditions, however, CO concentrations near a congested roadway or intersection may reach unhealthy levels, affecting sensitive receptors. Typically, high CO concentrations are associated with severely congested intersections operating at an unacceptable level of service (LOS) (LOS E or worse is unacceptable). Projects contributing to adverse traffic impacts may result in the formation of a CO hotspot. Additional analysis of CO hotspot impacts would be conducted if a project would result in a significant impact or contribute to an adverse traffic impact at a signalized intersection that would potentially subject sensitive receptors to CO hotspots.

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Procedures for Determining Localized CO, PM<sub>10</sub>, and PM<sub>2.5</sub> Concentrations (hot-spot analysis), states that “CO, PM<sub>10</sub>, and PM<sub>2.5</sub> hot-spot analyses are not required to consider construction-related activities, which cause temporary increases in emissions. Each site that is affected by construction-related activities shall be considered separately, using established ‘Guideline’ methods. Temporary increases are defined as those which occur only during the construction phase and last 5

years or less at any individual site” (40 CFR 93.123(c)(5)). While project construction would involve on-road vehicle trips from trucks and workers during construction, construction activities would last approximately 6 months and, thus, are considered temporary. As a result, the proposed construction activities would not require a project-level construction hotspot analysis. Additionally, since the proposed project would not result in additional operational vehicular trips associated with routine maintenance, an operational CO hotspot evaluation is not required.

Accordingly, the proposed project would not generate traffic that would contribute to potential adverse traffic impacts that may result in the formation of CO hotspots. This conclusion is supported by the analysis in Section 3.16, which demonstrates that traffic impacts would be less-than-significant. In addition, due to continued improvement in vehicular emissions at a rate faster than the rate of vehicle growth and/or congestion, the potential for CO hotspots in SCAB is steadily decreasing. Based on these considerations, the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact to air quality with regard to potential CO hotspots.

### **Toxic Air Contaminants**

Toxic air contaminants (TACs) are defined as substances that may cause or contribute to an increase in deaths or in serious illness, or that may pose a present or potential hazard to human health. As discussed under the LST analysis, the nearest sensitive receptors to the proposed project are residences located approximately 300 feet from the proposed construction area. Health effects from carcinogenic air toxics are usually described in terms of cancer risk. SCAQMD recommends an incremental cancer risk threshold of 10 in 1 million. “Incremental cancer risk” is the net increased likelihood that a person continuously exposed to concentrations of TACs resulting from a project over a 9-, 30-, and 70-year exposure period will contract cancer based on the use of standard Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment risk-assessment methodology (OEHHA 2015). In addition, some TACs have noncarcinogenic effects. SCAQMD recommends a Hazard Index of 1 or more for acute (short-term) and chronic (long-term) effects.<sup>5</sup> TACs that would potentially be emitted during construction activities associated with development of the proposed project would be diesel particulate matter.

Diesel particulate matter emissions would be emitted from heavy equipment operations and heavy-duty trucks. Heavy-duty construction equipment is subject to a CARB Airborne Toxics Control Measure for in-use diesel construction equipment to reduce diesel particulate emissions. As described for the LST analysis and shown in Table 5, PM<sub>10</sub> (representative of diesel particulate matter) exposure would be minimal. According to the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, health risk assessments,

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<sup>5</sup> Noncancer adverse health risks are measured against a hazard index, which is defined as the ratio of the predicted incremental exposure concentrations of the various noncarcinogens from the project to published reference exposure levels that can cause adverse health effects.

which determine the exposure of sensitive receptors to toxic emissions, should be based on a 30-year exposure period for the maximally exposed individual resident; however, such assessments should be limited to the period/duration of activities associated with the project. Thus, the duration of the proposed construction activities would only constitute a small percentage of the total 30-year exposure period. The construction period for the proposed project would total approximately 6 months, after which construction-related TAC emissions would cease. Due to this relatively short period of exposure and minimal particulate emissions on-site, TACs generated during construction would not result in concentrations causing significant health risks.

Operation of the proposed project would not result in any non-permitted direct emissions (e.g., those from a point source) or result in a substantial increase in diesel vehicles (i.e., delivery trucks) over existing baseline conditions. As shown in Table 4, there would be a net reduction in emissions compared to the existing lift station as the older emergency generator is being replaced with a new cleaner version.

Overall, the project would not result in substantial TAC exposure to sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the proposed project, and impacts would be less than significant.

#### **Health Impacts of Criteria Air Pollutants**

Construction of the proposed project would generate criteria air pollutant emissions; however, the project would not exceed the SCAQMD mass-emission thresholds.

The SCAB is designated as nonattainment for O<sub>3</sub> for the NAAQS and CAAQS. Thus, existing O<sub>3</sub> levels in the SCAB are at unhealthy levels during certain periods. The health effects associated with O<sub>3</sub> are generally result in reduced lung function. Because the proposed project would not involve construction and operational activities that would result in O<sub>3</sub> precursor emissions (VOC or NO<sub>x</sub> emissions) that would exceed the SCAQMD thresholds, as shown in Tables 3.3-3 and 3.3-4, the project is not anticipated to substantially contribute to regional O<sub>3</sub> concentrations and its associated health impacts.

In addition to O<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> emissions contribute to potential exceedances of the NAAQS and CAAQS for NO<sub>2</sub>. Exposure to NO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> can irritate the lungs, cause bronchitis and pneumonia, and lower resistance to respiratory infections. Project construction and operations would not exceed the SCAQMD NO<sub>x</sub> threshold, as shown in Tables 3.3-3 and 3.3-4, and existing ambient NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations are below the NAAQS and CAAQS. Thus, proposed project construction and operation is not expected to result in exceedances of the NO<sub>2</sub> standards or contribute to associated health effects.

CO tends to be a localized impact associated with congested intersections. In terms of adverse health effects, CO competes with oxygen, often replacing it in the blood, reducing the blood's ability to transport oxygen to vital organs. The results of excess CO exposure can include dizziness, fatigue, and impairment of central

nervous system functions. CO hotspots were discussed previously as a less-than-significant impact. Thus, the proposed project's CO emissions would not contribute to the health effects associated with this pollutant.

SCAB is designated as nonattainment for PM<sub>10</sub> under the CAAQS and nonattainment for PM<sub>2.5</sub> under the NAAQS and CAAQS. Particulate matter contains microscopic solids or liquid droplets that are so small that they can get deep into the lungs and cause serious health problems. Particulate matter exposure has been linked to a variety of problems, including premature death in people with heart or lung disease, nonfatal heart attacks, irregular heartbeat, aggravated asthma, decreased lung function, and increased respiratory symptoms such as irritation of the airways, coughing, or difficulty breathing (EPA 2018b). As with O<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>, and as shown in Tables 3.3-3 and 3.3-4, the proposed project would not generate emissions of PM<sub>10</sub> or PM<sub>2.5</sub> that would exceed the SCAQMD's thresholds. Accordingly, the proposed project's PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions are not expected to cause any increase in related regional health effects for this pollutant.

In summary, the proposed project would not result in a potentially significant contribution to regional concentrations of non-attainment pollutants, and would not result in a significant contribution to the adverse health impacts associated with those pollutants. Impacts would be less than significant.

e) ***Would the project create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?***

***Less-than-Significant Impact.*** The occurrence and severity of potential odor impacts depend on numerous factors. The nature, frequency, and intensity of the source; wind speed and direction; and the sensitivity of receiving location each contribute to the intensity of the impact. Although offensive odors seldom cause physical harm, they can be annoying, cause distress among the public, and generate citizen complaints.

Odors would be potentially generated from vehicles and equipment exhaust emissions during construction of the proposed project. Odors produced during construction would be attributable to concentrations of unburned hydrocarbons from tailpipes of construction equipment. Such odors are temporary, dissipate relatively rapidly with distance, and generally occur at magnitudes that would not affect substantial numbers of people. Therefore, impacts associated with odors during construction would be considered less than significant.

Land uses and industrial operations typically associated with odor complaints include agricultural uses, wastewater treatment plants, food-processing plants, chemical plants, composting, refineries, landfills, dairies, and fiberglass molding. Although the project will deliver sewage, it will not increase odors compared to the existing lift station. Therefore, project operations would result in an odor impact that would be less than significant.

### 3.4 Biological Resources

The following analysis is based on the *Biological Resources Assessment for the El Toro Water District Oso Lift Station Project, Orange County, California*, prepared by Dudek in September 2018, and included as Appendix B.

- a) *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*

**Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** The proposed project study area includes the construction footprint of the lift station plus a 500-foot buffer.

The study area is characterized by several vegetation communities and/or land covers: California sagebrush–California buckwheat, black sage scrub, black willow thickets, fuel mod zone, and urban/disturbed. These vegetation communities and land covers are described and illustrated on Figure 3 in the Biological Resources Assessment (included in Appendix B). Table 6 summarizes the extent of these vegetation communities and land covers within the study area.

**Table 6. Vegetation Communities and Land Covers within the Study Area**

Vegetation Community and Land Cover	Code*	Project Footprint (acres)	Project Study Area (acres)	Total (acres)
<i>Natural Vegetation Communities</i>				
California Sagebrush–California Buckwheat Scrub	3120	—	4.22	4.22
Black Willow Thickets	1720	—	3.18	3.18
Black Sage Scrub	3210	—	2.77	2.77
<i>Non-Natural Land Covers</i>				
Fuel Mod Zone	9320	—	1.88	1.88
Transportation	9301	—	3.86	3.86
Urban/Disturbed	9300	0.06	4.63	4.70
<b>Total**</b>		<b>0.06</b>	<b>20.54</b>	<b>20.61</b>

**Notes:**

\* Vegetation codes based on Sawyer et al. 2009 and AIS 2015.

\*\* Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Appendix B

**Special-Status Vegetation Communities**

*Direct Impact*

No special-status vegetation communities occur within the impact footprint. The lift station footprint is within existing developed area adjacent to Laguna Coast Wilderness Park. All construction activities would be limited to the existing developed project footprint plus 10 feet north in an urban/disturbed area, and no native vegetation would be removed. Therefore, no direct impacts to special-status vegetation communities would occur.

*Indirect Impacts*

Indirect impacts would be limited to short-term construction impacts related to erosion, runoff, and dust. However, all project ground-disturbing activities would be subject to the typical restrictions (e.g., best management practices [BMPs]) and requirements that address erosion and runoff, including those of the federal Clean Water Act, and preparation of a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) (Mitigation Measure [MM]-HYD-1). With implementation of these BMPs and MM-HYD-1, potential indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation communities would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

### **Special-Status Plants**

#### ***Direct Impacts***

No special-status plant species have the potential to occur within the impact footprint due to the lack of suitable habitat; therefore, no direct impacts to special-status plant species are anticipated.

#### ***Indirect Impacts***

No indirect impacts to special-status plant species are anticipated within the project site due to the lack of suitable habitat.

Suitable habitat for special-status plant species occurs within the adjacent study area (Attachment B in Appendix B), including intermediate mariposa lily (*Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius*), many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*), Laguna Beach dudleya (*Dudleya stolonifera*), and Allen's pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta aurea* ssp. *alleni*). Potential indirect impacts to these species would be limited to short-term construction impacts related to erosion, runoff, and dust. However, standard BMPs would be implemented during construction as part of the project's SWPPP (MM-HYD-1) to address these indirect impacts. With implementation of these BMPs, potential indirect impacts to special-status plants would be less than significant.

### **Special-Status Wildlife**

#### ***Direct Impacts***

Special-status wildlife species are not expected to occur within the impact footprint due to lack of suitable habitat; therefore, no direct impacts to special-status wildlife are expected.

#### ***Indirect Impacts***

Suitable habitat for several special-status wildlife species occurs within the surrounding Laguna Coast Wilderness Park (Attachment B in Appendix B), including California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*), orange-throated whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythra*), red diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*), Blainville's horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), coastal California gnatcatcher (*Poliopitila californica californica*), and northwestern San Diego pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax fallax*). Potential indirect impacts to California glossy

snake, orange-throated whiptail, red diamondback rattlesnake, Blainville’s horned lizard, and northwestern San Diego pocket mouse would be limited to short-term construction impacts related to noise, erosion, runoff, and dust. Standard BMPs would be implemented during construction as part of the project’s SWPPP (**MM-HYD-1**) to reduce these indirect impacts to less than significant.

The California sagebrush–California buckwheat scrub, black sage scrub, and fuel modification zone habitats located within the 500-foot buffer support occupied habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher. Potential indirect impacts to coastal California gnatcatcher would also include short-term construction impacts related to noise, erosion, runoff, and dust. Standard BMPs to address erosion, runoff, and dust would be implemented during construction as part of the project’s SWPPP (**MM-HYD-1**) to reduce these indirect impacts to less than significant. However, although the project site occurs within an urban setting and there is an existing, baseline level of disturbance, indirect impacts associated with construction noise could be significant to coastal California gnatcatcher if they are conducted during the breeding/nesting season. Implementation of **MM-BIO-1** would reduce this indirect impact to less than significant.

**MM-BIO-1 Coastal California Gnatcatcher and Nesting Bird Avoidance.** Construction activities shall be conducted outside the coastal California gnatcatcher and general bird breeding/nesting season, which occurs from February 15 through August 30. However, if construction during February 15 through August 30 is unavoidable, then a focused survey for nesting birds shall be conducted by a qualified biologist of all suitable habitat within a 300-foot buffer of the impact area. The survey shall be conducted within the week prior to the initiation of construction.

If no nests, nesting behavior, or brood rearing activities are detected within 300 feet of the impact area, work may commence. However, if nesting birds are detected, the nest locations shall be mapped by the qualified biologist using GPS equipment. The species of the nesting bird and, to the degree feasible, the nesting stage (e.g., incubation of eggs, feeding of young, near fledging) would be documented. The biologist may establish an avoidance buffer around occupied nests if there is a significant potential for “take” of the species or potential for needless destruction of the nest. The buffer would be determined by the qualified biologist based on the species present, surrounding habitat, and existing environmental setting/level of disturbance. No construction or ground-disturbing activities would be conducted within the buffer until the qualified biologist has determined that the nest is no longer being used for breeding or rearing, and has informed the construction supervisor that activities may resume.

If coastal California gnatcatchers are detected, the qualified biologist shall monitor and determine if construction noise levels or motion are potential sources for nest failure, and 300-foot avoidance buffer shall be established accordingly in coordination with the Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office (CFWO). Avoidance buffers shall remain in place until the nest is

determined either a success or failure by the biological monitor and approved by the CFWO. The frequency of nest monitoring shall be weekly, or as determined by the qualified biologist. If construction activities are delayed by more than 2 weeks, then another pre-disturbance survey shall be conducted

Additionally, the study area contains many trees and shrubs that could potentially be used by migratory birds for breeding. Nesting habitat occurs within the 500-foot buffer, which overlaps Laguna Coast Wilderness Park, and within the residential areas surrounding the impact footprint. It is likely that construction of the project would occur during the nesting bird season (March 1–August 31). However, with the implementation of **MM-BIO-1**, impacts to nesting birds are considered less than significant.

With implementation of **MM-BIO-1** and **MM-HYD-1**, impacts related to species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

- b) *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*

**Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** All construction activities would be limited to developed and disturbed areas; therefore, no direct impacts to riparian habitat would occur. Additionally, as discussed above in Section 3.4(a), impacts related to sensitive natural communities are considered less than significant with the implementation of **MM-BIO-1** and **MM-HYD-1**.

- c) *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?*

**No Impact.** As discussed in Section 2.1, Project Description, the project site is located on an existing paved area within the City of Laguna Woods. The majority of the proposed work would occur within existing paved developed land of the existing lift station, with the exception of the 10-foot expansion north, occurring within urban/disturbed land. No federally defined waters of the United States or waters of the state occur within the study area. This includes the absence of federally defined wetlands and other waters (e.g., drainages), and state-defined waters (e.g., streams and riparian extent). Therefore, no impacts associated with jurisdictional waters or wetlands would occur.

- d) *Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?*

**No Impact.** Wildlife corridors are linear features that connect large patches of natural open space and provide avenues for the migration of animals. Habitat linkages are small patches that join larger blocks of habitat and help reduce the adverse effects of habitat fragmentation; they may be continuous habitat or

discrete habitat islands that function as stepping stones for wildlife dispersal. Due to the small and developed nature of the project site, there are no wildlife corridors within the impact footprint; therefore, no impacts associated with wildlife movement would occur.

- e) ***Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?***

***Less-Than-Significant Impact.*** As described in Section 2.4.1, Project Description, the new lift station would replace the existing, outdated lift station with new, more reliable and more serviceable equipment, and would involve expanding the existing station 10 feet to the north. Preparation of the expansion area would require construction crews to clear approximately 340 square feet of vegetation. This vegetation consists of mostly ornamental plants and one young planted Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) tree. Chapter 4.26 (City Tree Ordinance) of the City's Municipal Code regulates the planting, maintenance, protection, and removal of trees on public streets, parks, other City-owned property and in the public rights-of-way, and trees on nonresidential properties. The City Tree Ordinance defines significant trees as all trees and shrubs located within public rights-of-way and/or on City-owned property (City of Laguna Woods 2007).

In compliance with the City's Tree Ordinance, ETWD would be required to obtain the necessary tree removal permit from the City prior to the removal of the planted oak tree. Therefore, the project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, and impacts would be less than significant.

- f) ***Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?***

***No Impact.*** The study area is within the County of Orange Central and Coastal Natural Community Conservation Plan/Habitat Conservation Plan area, but not within a designated conservation area (i.e., Reserve) (County of Orange 1996). Additionally, the project footprint does not support suitable habitat for listed species, and, therefore, does not have any permit obligations under the California or federal Endangered Species Acts. The proposed project would not conflict with, nor would it prevent implementation of, the conservation objectives of the County of Orange Central and Coastal Natural Community Conservation Plan/Habitat Conservation Plan. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

### 3.5 Cultural Resources

The following analysis is based on the *Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the El Toro Water District Oso Lift Station Project, City of Laguna Woods, Orange County, California*, prepared by Dudek in August 2018, and included as Appendix C.

- a) *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?*

**Less-than-Significant Impact.** For a building to be considered historic, it typically must be at least 50 years old so sufficient time has passed to determine whether the events or characteristics of the building will have a contribution to history (OHP 2015). Historically, the area surrounding the project site was undeveloped until the 1970s. The lift station that exists now was completed in 1972. Given the historical background of the station, the project site would not be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or California Register of Historical Resources. Thus, none of the structures on the project site would be considered historical resources as defined by CEQA.

A review of the National Register of Historic Places digital archive and the list of California Register of Historical Resources indicated there are no listed sites located on the project site. Additionally, no local properties are found on the California Register of Historical Resources and/or National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, impacts associated with historical resources would be less than significant.

- b) *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?*

**Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** The Cultural Resources Inventory Report (Appendix C) included a review of California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records covering the proposed project area plus a 0.5-mile radius conducted in 2015 and 2016 at the South Central Coastal Information Center; and a pedestrian survey of the project area for cultural resources. No archaeological resources were identified within the project area as a result of the CHRIS records search or the pedestrian survey. Additionally, the majority of the site has already been developed and is currently being used by ETWD. The only portion of the site with exposed ground surface is the 10-foot area to the north of the developed section, which has been extensively disturbed and was completely graded at one point in history. Due to the absence of archaeological resources within the project area and the disturbed characteristic of the project area, the likelihood of this project unearthing previously unknown archaeological deposits or resources is very low.

However, it is always possible that intact archaeological deposits are present at subsurface levels. For this reason, the project site should be treated as potentially sensitive for archaeological resources. Therefore, **MM-CUL-1** is recommended to reduce potential impacts to unanticipated archaeological resources to less than significant.

**MM-CUL-1** If archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the proposed project, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted. Depending upon the significance of the find under

the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; 14 CCR 15064.5(f); California Public Resources Code, Section 21082), the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA, additional work, such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan and data recovery, may be warranted.

With the incorporation of mitigation, impacts associated with archaeological resources would be less than significant.

c) ***Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?***

***Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.*** The proposed project is located within the northernmost Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province (Norris and Webb 1990; CGS 2002; Harden 2004). This geomorphic province is characterized by northwest trending mountain ranges and valleys that extend over 900 miles from the tip of the Baja Peninsula to the Transverse Ranges (i.e., the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains in Southern California). Regionally, the Peninsular Ranges are bounded to the east by the Colorado Desert and the west by the continental shelf and offshore islands (Santa Catalina, Santa Barbara, San Nicholas, and San Clemente) (Norris and Webb 1990; CGS 2002; Harden 2004). Regional mountain ranges in the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province include the Santa Ana, San Jacinto, and Santa Rosa Mountains. Geologically, these mountains are dominated by Mesozoic, plutonic igneous and metamorphic rocks that are part of the Peninsular Ranges batholith (Southern California batholith) (Jahns 1954; Harden 2004).

More specifically, the proposed project is located in the eastern San Joaquin Hills, which is considered the southeastern boundary of the Los Angeles Basin (USGS 1965). According to surficial geological mapping by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS 2006) at a scale of 1:100,000, the proposed project is underlain by Holocene to late Pleistocene (<12,000 years ago – 126,000 years ago) young axial channel deposits (map unit Qya). The late Eocene to Early Miocene (~ 38 million years ago – 23 million years ago) Sespe Formation (map unit Ts) crops out in the elevated terrain surrounding the proposed project area (USGS 2006) and at a depth of approximately 10 feet below the ground surface within the proposed project area according to geotechnical borings (Appendix D).

Past excavation activities in the area surrounding the proposed project site have encountered paleontological resources in older Quaternary alluvial deposits. Jefferson (1991, revised 2012) reported numerous localities from this part of Orange County that yielded Ice Age fossil amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. Similarly, Whistler and Lander (2003) reported over 100 localities from the Sespe Formation and undifferentiated Sespe and Vaqueros Formations in the Santa Ana Mountains and San Joaquin Hills of Orange County. These localities, which were discovered during major grading projects since the early 1980s, have yielded more than 4,000 fossil specimens (Whistler and Lander 2003). During construction of the Upper Chiquita Reservoir in Rancho Santa Margarita, isolated mammal teeth were recovered through wet screening (Kelly 2011).

## OSO SEWAGE LIFT STATION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

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A paleontological records search request was sent to the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County on July 16, 2018, and the results were received on July 30, 2018 (Appendix C). According to the records search, no paleontological localities are documented within a 1-mile radius of the proposed project boundaries. However, localities are documented nearby from the same geological units that may occur beneath portions of the project site. Young axial channel deposits are present on the surface within the proposed project area and consist of Holocene to late Pleistocene, slightly to moderately indurated clays, silts, sands, and gravels (USGS 2006). This geological unit does not typically yield significant paleontological resources in the uppermost layers because of the young age; however, deeper excavations into Quaternary alluvium can impact older, Pleistocene strata that have the potential to yield significant paleontological resources. Citing Miller (1971), the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County reported a fossil locality from older Quaternary alluvium, due east of the proposed project area in Costeau Park along Alicia Parkway, which produced a fossil locality with abundant, but unspecified vertebrate fossils. Review of Miller (1971) revealed fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and large and small mammals were recovered from the Costeau Park locality. The paleontological records search also reported a locality from north–northwest of the proposed project area, west of the Laguna Freeway (Highway 133) that yielded a fossil ground sloth (Mylodontidae) from an unknown, but shallow depth. The Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County reported two localities from the Sespe Formation near the Upper Oso Reservoir that produced fossil specimens of turtle (Testudinata), opossum (*Peratherium*), rabbit (*Archaeolagus*), deer mouse (*Yatkolamys*), pocket mouse (*Trogomys*), and badger (Mustelidae).

No paleontological resources were identified within the project area as a result of the institutional records search and desktop geological and paleontological review, and the proposed project site is not anticipated to be underlain by unique geologic features. While the proposed project area is mapped as being underlain by young axial channel deposits that are generally too young to yield significant paleontological resources, intact paleontological resources may be present within older alluvial deposits or the Sespe Formation at depth. Given the proximity of past fossil discoveries in the surrounding area and the potential for intact, undisturbed Pleistocene age deposits or Sespe Formation at depth, the proposed project site is moderately to highly sensitive for supporting paleontological resources. In the event that intact paleontological resources are located on the project site, ground-disturbing activities associated with construction of the proposed project, such as excavating during site preparation, have the potential to destroy a unique paleontological resource or site. Without mitigation, the potential damage to paleontological resources during construction would be a potentially significant impact. However, upon implementation of **MM-CUL-2**, impacts would be reduced to below a level of significance. Impacts of the proposed project are considered less than significant with mitigation incorporated during construction.

**MM-CUL-2** Prior to commencement of any grading activity on-site, the applicant shall retain a certified Orange County paleontologist. The certified paleontologist shall attend the preconstruction meeting and present worker environmental training to construction personnel. The certified Orange County paleontologist or a qualified paleontological monitor shall be on site during

excavations greater than 10 feet below the ground surface. In the event that paleontological resources (e.g., fossils) are unearthed during ground-disturbing activities, the qualified paleontological monitor will temporarily halt and/or divert ground-disturbing activity while the paleontological resources are analyzed for significance. The area of discovery will be roped off and the paleontological monitor will document the find. Depending on the significance of the find, the paleontological monitor may allow work to continue, or may recommend salvage and recovery of the resource. All recommendations will be made in accordance with the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology's 2010 guidelines, and shall be subject to review and approval by the El Toro Water District. Work in the area of the find may only resume upon approval of the certified Orange County paleontologist.

**d) *Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?***

***Less-than-Significant Impact.*** As previously discussed, there are no previously recorded cultural resources on the project site. Since the site has been previously disturbed, ground-disturbing activities associated with demolition and construction of the proposed structures are unlikely to uncover previously unknown archaeological resources. However, if human skeletal remains are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that the County Coroner must be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains can occur until the County Coroner has determined, within 2 working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, he or she must notify the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, the Native American Heritage Commission must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the most likely descendant from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant must complete his or her inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition for the human remains. Therefore, based on compliance with existing state law, impacts associated with the discovery of human remains would be less than significant.

### 3.6 Geology and Soils

The following analysis is based on the Geotechnical Exploration Report prepared by Leighton Consulting Inc., and included as Appendix D.

a) *Would the project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:*

i) *Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.*

**No Impact.** The California Department of Mines and Geology has not identified the project site as an Alquist–Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone (DOC 2001). The City is located in an area considered to be seismically active, similar to most of Southern California. However, surface faulting does not occur near the project site or surrounding area, and the Geotechnical Exploration Report (Appendix D) prepared for the proposed project determined that there are no known active fault crossings on the site. The nearest known active regional fault is the San Joaquin Hills Blind Thrust Fault, which is located approximately 4 miles northeast of the project site. Therefore, no impacts associated with fault rupture would occur.

ii) *Strong seismic ground shaking?*

**Less-than-Significant Impact.** Like most of Southern California, the project site is located within a seismically active area. Numerous faults considered active or potentially active have been mapped in Southern California, including in the vicinity of the City. According to the *City of Laguna Woods General Plan Safety Element*, the probability of an earthquake with a magnitude of 6.7 or greater occurring in Southern California by 2038 is 97% (City of Laguna Woods 2002). Earthquakes with magnitudes of 7.0, 7.5, and 8.0 over the same period have estimated probabilities of 82%, 37%, and 3%, respectively (City of Laguna Woods 2002). Thus, the proposed project could be exposed to strong seismic ground shaking in the event of an earthquake.

Appropriate measures to minimize the effects of earthquakes and other geotechnical hazards are included in the California Building Code, with specific provisions pertaining to seismic load and design. Design and construction of the proposed project in accordance with the California Building Code would minimize the adverse effects of strong ground shaking to the greatest degree feasible. Therefore, based on compliance with applicable state requirements related to seismic hazards, impacts associated with strong seismic ground shaking would be less than significant.

iii) *Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?*

**Less-than-Significant Impact.** Soil liquefaction is a seismically induced form of ground failure that has been a major cause of earthquake damage in Southern California. Liquefaction is a process by which water-saturated granular soils transform from a solid to a liquid state because of a sudden shock or strain, such as an earthquake. The California Department of Mines and Geology has identified the project site as being located within an area where liquefaction has the potential to occur

(DOC 2001). However, the proposed project would be designed in accordance with all applicable design provisions set forth by both the current California Building Code requirements, which dictate specifications to ensure that facilities and mechanical units would be able to withstand specified soil characteristics, including liquefaction and other seismic-related ground failure. Further, the Geotechnical Exploration Report (Appendix D) determined that, due to the presence of bedrock at a depth of 10.5 feet and the absence of shallow groundwater at the site, liquefaction susceptibility at the site is low. Therefore, impacts associated with liquefaction would be less than significant.

*iv) Landslides?*

***Less-than-Significant Impact.*** Landslides pose a hazard to the City of Laguna Woods with the potential to cause loss of life, personal injury, economic loss, and property damage. The proposed project site is located at a low point within Laguna Canyon. However, the California Department of Mines and Geology has not identified the project site as being located within an earthquake-induced landslide zone (DOC 2001). As such, it is unlikely that the project site would be exposed to landslides. Therefore, impacts associated with landslides would be less than significant.

*b) Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?*

***Less-than-Significant Impact.*** The proposed project would involve earthwork and other construction activities that would disturb surface soils and temporarily leave exposed soil on the ground's surface. Common causes of soil erosion from construction sites include stormwater, wind, and soil being tracked off site by vehicles. To minimize the potential for wind or water erosion during construction, the proposed project would be subject to the typical restrictions (e.g., BMPs) and requirements that address erosion and runoff, including those of the Clean Water Act. Construction and operational BMPs would be implemented, as necessary, and may include stormwater and sediment source control, as well as treatment control, BMPs. The final list of BMPs to be implemented would be determined by the project engineer in conjunction with the construction contractor and would be employed to address erosion, siltation, stormwater, drainage, and water quality issues.

Additionally, upon completion of construction, all exposed areas would be returned to conditions similar to those prior to groundbreaking activities (i.e., hardscape areas would be repaved and landscaped areas would be re-vegetated). Overall, following completion of construction, the proposed project would not increase the amount of exposed soils on the project site. Therefore, impacts associated with soil erosion would be less than significant.

- c) *Would the project be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?*

**Less-than-Significant Impact.** As previously discussed, while the broader project area may be susceptible to certain soil instability, the proposed project would be designed in accordance with all applicable design provisions set forth by both the current California Building Code requirements, which dictate specifications to ensure that facilities and mechanical units would be able to withstand specified soil characteristics, including instability. Additionally, consistent with standard industry practices, soils testing may be conducted prior to completion of final project designs to better understand the specific qualities of the underlying soils and to design the proposed project in accordance with any potential limitations of the soils. Therefore, impacts associated with unstable soils would be less than significant.

- d) *Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?*

**Less-than-Significant Impact.** Expansive soils are characterized by their potential shrink/swell behavior. Shrink/swell is the change in volume (expansion and contraction) that occurs in certain fine-grained clay sediments from the cycle of wetting and drying. Clay minerals are known to expand with changes in moisture content. The higher the percentage of expansive minerals present in near-surface soils, the higher the potential for substantial expansion.

However, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Web Soil Survey does not identify the project site or surrounding area as containing expansive soil. The project site is classified as Capistrano sandy loam, 9% to 5% slopes (USDA 2018). Capistrano sandy loam is well-drained and does not have a high percentage of expansive minerals. Therefore, impacts associated with expansive soils would be less than significant.

- e) *Would the project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?*

**No Impact.** There would be no septic tank disposal systems associated with the proposed project.

### 3.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- a) *Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?*

**Less-than-Significant Impact.** Climate change refers to any significant change in measures of climate, such as temperature, precipitation, or wind patterns, lasting for an extended period of time (decades or longer). The Earth's temperature depends on the balance between energy entering and leaving the planet's system, and many factors (natural and human) can cause changes in Earth's energy balance. The greenhouse effect is the trapping and build-

up of heat in the atmosphere near the Earth's surface (the troposphere). The greenhouse effect is a natural process that contributes to regulating the Earth's temperature, and it creates a livable environment on Earth. Human activities that emit additional GHGs to the atmosphere increase the amount of infrared radiation that gets absorbed before escaping into space, thus enhancing the greenhouse effect and causing the Earth's surface temperature to rise. Global climate change is a cumulative impact; a project contributes to this impact through its incremental contribution combined with the cumulative increase of all other sources of GHGs. Thus, GHG impacts are recognized exclusively as cumulative impacts (CAPCOA 2008).

A GHG is any gas that absorbs infrared radiation in the atmosphere; in other words, GHGs trap heat in the atmosphere. As defined in California Health and Safety Code Section 38505(g) for purposes of administering many of the state's primary GHG emissions reduction programs, GHGs include carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride, and nitrogen trifluoride (see also CEQA Guidelines Section 15364.5).<sup>6</sup> The three GHGs evaluated herein are CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, and N<sub>2</sub>O because these gases would be emitted during project construction and/or operations.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change developed the global warming potential (GWP) concept to compare the ability of each GHG to trap heat in the atmosphere relative to another gas. The reference gas used is CO<sub>2</sub>; therefore, GWP-weighted emissions are measured in metric tons (MT) of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e). Consistent with CalEEMod Version 2016.3.2, this GHG emissions analysis assumed the GWP for CH<sub>4</sub> is 25 (i.e., emissions of 1 MT of CH<sub>4</sub> are equivalent to emissions of 25 MT of CO<sub>2</sub>), and the GWP for N<sub>2</sub>O is 298, based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fourth Assessment Report (IPCC 2007).

As discussed in Section 3.3, the project is located within the jurisdictional boundaries of SCAQMD. In October 2008, SCAQMD proposed recommended numeric CEQA significance thresholds for GHG emissions for lead agencies to use in assessing GHG impacts of residential and commercial development projects as presented in its Draft Guidance Document – Interim CEQA Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Significance Threshold (SCAQMD 2008). This document, which builds on the previous guidance prepared by the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association, explored various approaches for establishing a significance threshold for GHG emissions. The draft interim CEQA threshold guidance document was not adopted or approved by the Governing Board. However, in December 2008, the SCAQMD adopted an interim 10,000 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e per-year screening level threshold for stationary source/industrial projects for which SCAQMD is the lead agency (see SCAQMD Resolution No. 08-35, December 5, 2008). The 10,000 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e per-year threshold, which was derived from GHG reduction targets established in Executive Order S-3-

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<sup>6</sup> Climate-forcing substances include GHGs and other substances such as black carbon and aerosols. This discussion focuses on the seven GHGs identified in the California Health and Safety Code Section 38505; impacts associated with other climate-forcing substances are not evaluated herein.

05, was based on the conclusion that the threshold was consistent with achieving an emissions capture rate of 90% of all new or modified stationary source projects.

SCAQMD formed a GHG CEQA Significance Threshold Working Group to work with SCAQMD staff on developing GHG CEQA significance thresholds until statewide significance thresholds or guidelines are established. From December 2008 to September 2010, SCAQMD hosted working group meetings and revised the draft threshold proposal several times, although it did not officially provide these proposals in a subsequent document. SCAQMD has continued to consider adoption of significance thresholds for residential and general land use development projects. The most recent proposal issued by SCAQMD, issued in September 2010, uses the following tiered approach to evaluate potential GHG impacts from various uses (SCAQMD 2010):

- Tier 1.** Determine if CEQA categorical exemptions are applicable. If not, move to Tier 2.
- Tier 2.** Consider whether or not the proposed project is consistent with a locally adopted GHG reduction plan that has gone through public hearing and CEQA review, that has an approved inventory, includes monitoring, etc. If not, move to Tier 3.
- Tier 3.** Consider whether the project generates GHG emissions in excess of screening thresholds for individual land uses. The 10,000 MT CO<sub>2e</sub> per-year threshold for industrial uses would be recommended for use by all lead agencies. Under option 1, separate screening thresholds are proposed for residential projects (3,500 MT CO<sub>2e</sub> per year), commercial projects (1,400 MT CO<sub>2e</sub> per year), and mixed-use projects (3,000 MT CO<sub>2e</sub> per year). Under option 2, a single numerical screening threshold of 3,000 MT CO<sub>2e</sub> per year would be used for all non-industrial projects. If the project generates emissions in excess of the applicable screening threshold, move to Tier 4.
- Tier 4.** Consider whether the project generates GHG emissions in excess of applicable performance standards for the project service population (population plus employment). The efficiency targets were established based on the goal of Assembly Bill (AB) 32 to reduce statewide GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. The 2020 efficiency targets are 4.8 MT CO<sub>2e</sub> per-service population for project-level analyses and 6.6 MT CO<sub>2e</sub> per-service population for plan-level analyses. If the project generates emissions in excess of the applicable efficiency targets, move to Tier 5.
- Tier 5.** Consider the implementation of CEQA mitigation (including the purchase of GHG offsets) to reduce the project efficiency target to Tier 4 levels.

To determine the project's potential to generate GHG emissions that would have a significant impact on the environment, the project's GHG emissions were compared to the SCAQMD recommended industrial quantitative threshold of 10,000 MT CO<sub>2e</sub> per year. Per the SCAQMD guidance, construction emissions should be amortized over the operational life of the project, which is assumed to be 30 years (SCAQMD 2008). This

impact analysis, therefore, sums the projected annual operational GHGs with the amortized construction emissions and compares the total to the proposed SCAQMD threshold of 10,000 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e per year.

**Construction Emissions**

Construction of the project would result in GHG emissions, which are primarily associated with use of off-road construction equipment, on-road hauling and vendor (material delivery) trucks, and worker vehicles. GHG emissions associated with temporary construction activity were quantified using CalEEMod. A detailed depiction of the construction schedule—including information regarding phasing, equipment utilized during each phase, haul trucks, vendor trucks, and worker vehicles—is included in Section 3.3 of this report.

Table 7 shows the estimated annual GHG construction emissions associated with the project, as well as the amortized construction emissions over a 30-year “project life.”

**Table 7. Estimated Annual Construction GHG Emissions**

Year	CO <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>4</sub>	N <sub>2</sub> O	CO <sub>2</sub> e
	<i>Metric Tons per Year</i>			
2018	65.12	0.01	0.00	65.35
2019	318.99	0.04	0.00	320.08
<b>Total</b>				<b>385.43</b>
<b>Amortized Emissions</b>				<b>12.85</b>

**Notes:** CO<sub>2</sub> = carbon dioxide; CH<sub>4</sub> = methane; N<sub>2</sub>O = nitrous oxide; CO<sub>2</sub>e = carbon dioxide equivalent. See Appendix A for complete results.

Total construction emissions for the project were 385 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e. Estimated amortized Project-generated construction emissions would be approximately 13 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e. However, because there is no separate GHG threshold for construction emissions alone, the evaluation of significance is discussed in the operational emissions analysis below.

**Operational Emissions**

Operation of the project would generate GHG emissions through the use of the emergency generator. The project would not generate any new sources of GHG emissions from mobile sources or indirect use of electricity as there would be no increase compared to the existing lift station. CalEEMod was used to calculate the annual GHG emissions based on the operational assumptions described in Section 3.3.

The estimated operational (year 2019) project-generated GHG emissions and the existing baseline emissions are shown in Table 8.

**Table 8. Estimated Annual Operational GHG Emissions**

Emission Source	CO <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>4</sub>	N <sub>2</sub> O	CO <sub>2</sub> e
	Metric Tons per Year			
<i>Existing</i>				
Emergency Generator	22.40	0.00	0.00	22.51
<i>Project</i>				
Emergency Generator	19.88	0.00	0.00	19.95
<b>Net Emissions</b>				<b>(2.56)</b>
<i>Amortized Construction Emissions</i>				12.85
<b>Operation + Amortized Construction Total</b>				<b>10.29</b>

**Notes:** CO<sub>2</sub> = carbon dioxide; CH<sub>4</sub> = methane; N<sub>2</sub>O = nitrous oxide; CO<sub>2</sub>E = carbon dioxide equivalent.

See Appendix A for detailed results.

These emissions reflect CalEEMod “mitigated” output and operational year 2019.

As shown in Table 8, the project would result in a net reduction of approximately 3 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e per year from operations when accounting for the existing lift station. Including amortized construction emissions, the project would result in a total of 10 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e per year. Estimated annual increased GHG emissions associated with development of the proposed project would not exceed the threshold of 10,000 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e per year. Therefore, GHG impacts for the proposed project would be less than significant.

**b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?**

**Less-than-Significant Impact.** The City of Laguna Woods does not have a climate action plan or any other plan to reduce GHG emissions. The City does have a Climate Adaptation Plan, but it only addresses the affects and impacts of climate change; it does not account for GHG emissions or provide reduction strategies or goals for the City.

The Climate Change Scoping Plan, approved by CARB on in 2008 and updated in 2014 and 2017, provides a framework for actions to reduce California’s GHG emissions and requires CARB and other state agencies to adopt regulations and other initiatives to reduce GHGs. The Scoping Plan is not directly applicable to specific projects; nor is it intended to be used for project-level evaluations.<sup>7</sup> Under the Scoping Plan, however, there are several state regulatory measures aimed at the identification and reduction of GHG emissions. CARB and other state agencies have adopted many of the measures identified in the Scoping Plan. Most of these measures focus on area source

<sup>7</sup> The Final Statement of Reasons for the amendments to the CEQA Guidelines reiterates the statement in the Initial Statement of Reasons that “[t]he Scoping Plan may not be appropriate for use in determining the significance of individual projects because it is conceptual at this stage and relies on the future development of regulations to implement the strategies identified in the Scoping Plan” (CNRA 2009).

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emissions (e.g., energy usage, high-GWP GHGs in consumer products) and changes to the vehicle fleet (hybrid, electric, and more fuel-efficient vehicles) and associated fuels, among others.

Regarding consistency with Senate Bill (SB) 32 (goal of reducing GHG emissions to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030) and Executive Order S-3-05 (goal of reducing GHG emissions to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050), there are no established protocols or thresholds of significance for that future-year analysis. However, CARB has expressed optimism with regard to both the 2030 and 2050 goals. It states in the First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan that “California is on track to meet the near-term 2020 GHG emissions limit and is well positioned to maintain and continue reductions beyond 2020 as required by AB 32” (CARB 2014). With regard to the 2050 target for reducing GHG emissions to 80% below 1990 levels, the First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan states the following (CARB 2014):

This level of reduction is achievable in California. In fact, if California realizes the expected benefits of existing policy goals (such as 12,000 megawatts of renewable distributed generation by 2020, net zero energy homes after 2020, existing building retrofits under Assembly Bill 758, and others) it could reduce emissions by 2030 to levels squarely in line with those needed in the developed world and to stay on track to reduce emissions to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. Additional measures, including locally driven measures and those necessary to meet federal air quality standards in 2032, could lead to even greater emission reductions.

In other words, CARB believes that the state is on a trajectory to meet the 2030 and 2050 GHG reduction targets set forth in AB 32, SB 32, and Executive Order S-3-05. This is confirmed in the 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update, which states (CARB 2017b):

The Proposed Plan builds upon the successful framework established by the Initial Scoping Plan and First Update, while also identifying new, technologically feasibility and cost-effective strategies to ensure that California meets its GHG reduction targets in a way that promotes and rewards innovation, continues to foster economic growth, and delivers improvements to the environment and public health, including in disadvantaged communities. The Proposed Plan is developed to be consistent with requirements set forth in AB 32, SB 32, and AB 197.

The project would not interfere with implementation of GHG reduction goals for 2030 or 2050 because the project would not exceed SCAQMD’s recommended threshold of 10,000 MT CO<sub>2e</sub> per year. In addition, by remediating well fields and restoring the use of local water supplies, the project is consistent with the GHG emission reduction measures in the Scoping Plan and would not conflict with the state’s trajectory toward future GHG reductions. Therefore, the project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs. This impact would be less than significant.

### 3.8 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

- a) *Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?*

***Less-than-Significant Impact.*** In order to describe the proposed project's potential impact related to hazardous materials, discussions related to construction and operation are provided.

#### **Construction-Related Impacts**

A variety of hazardous substances and wastes could be stored, used, and generated during construction of the proposed project. These would include fuels for machinery and vehicles, new and used motor oils, cleaning solvents, paints, sealants, and storage containers and applicators containing such materials. Accidental spills, leaks, fires, explosions, or pressure releases involving hazardous materials represent a potential threat to human health and the environment if not appropriately addressed. Accident prevention and containment are the responsibility of the construction contractors, and provisions to properly manage hazardous substances and wastes are typically included in ETWD's construction specifications. ETWD monitors all contractors for compliance with applicable regulations, including regulations regarding hazardous materials and hazardous wastes. Adherence to ETWD's construction specifications and applicable regulations regarding hazardous materials and hazardous waste would ensure that construction of the proposed facilities involving hazardous materials would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment.

#### **Operational Impacts**

ETWD uses a number of hazardous materials in the maintenance and repair of the facility. These hazardous materials consist of small quantities of "off-the-shelf" substances that do not represent a significant potential health hazard, and include materials such as lubricant oils, paints, and diesel fuel (used to power the emergency generator). ETWD has adopted a comprehensive *Emergency Response Plan* to provide adequate equipment and training to its personnel to detect, respond to, mitigate, and abate hazards that could occur during an accidental release of hazardous materials. The proposed project would not introduce any additional hazardous materials to the site during the operation and maintenance phase that do not currently exist at the facility. Therefore, the proposed project would pose a less-than-significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.

- b) *Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?*

***Less-than-Significant Impact.*** Refer to Section 3.8(a).

- c) ***Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?***

***Less-than-Significant Impact.*** The closest school is The Geneva School OC, located at 24031 El Toro Road, which is approximately 1.13 miles northeast of the project site. Additionally, as discussed in Section 3.7(a), the project is not expected to emit hazardous materials into the environment. Impacts would be less than significant.

- d) ***Would the project be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?***

***No Impact.*** The site is not located on, or adjacent to, a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to California Government Code Section 65962.5 (DTSC 2018). No hazardous materials sites are located within a 1-mile radius of the site. Therefore, the project is not located on a site that would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment, and no impacts would occur.

- e) ***For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?***

***No Impact.*** The project site is not located within an airport land use planning area or within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport (ALUC 2005). There are no general aviation airports or airstrips in the vicinity of the project site. The closest airport is John Wayne Airport, which is located approximately 8.5 miles away (AirNav.com 2018). The proposed project would result in no impacts to the air station or the airport.

- f) ***For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?***

***No Impact.*** Refer to Section 3.8(e).

- g) ***Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?***

***Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.*** El Toro Road is designated as a major evacuation route for the City of Aliso Viejo (City of Aliso Viejo 2018). Construction, including utility relocation and trenching to connect the proposed project to MNWD's existing sewer line within El Toro Road, may cause periodic and temporary lane closures along the street, and may temporarily obstruct the normal flow of traffic. Thus, potential impacts to regional emergency evacuation routes could occur during construction. Once constructed, the sewer connection within El Toro Road would be entirely below ground and would not impair or interfere with the applicable emergency response plans. In order to offset any potentially significant impacts during construction, incorporation of **MM-TRA-1** is required, as outlined in

Section 3.16, Transportation and Traffic. Therefore, with the implementation of mitigation, impacts to emergency response and evacuation plans would be less-than-significant.

- h) Would the project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?*

**Less-than-Significant Impact.** According to Figure S-1, Fire Hazard Severity Zones, in the *City of Laguna Woods General Plan*, the proposed project is located entirely within a very high fire hazard area, and has the potential to expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires. The City of Laguna Woods contracts with the Orange County Fire Authority to provide fire protection services to the City. The project would be protected by Orange County Fire Authority Station 22, located 3.2 miles away. Additionally, the proposed project does not include housing or habitable structures, and project components would be restricted from public use. Therefore, impacts associated with wildland fires would be less than significant.

### 3.9 Hydrology and Water Quality

- a) Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?*

**Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** Construction of the project could result in a temporary increase in erosion and sedimentation from soil disturbance associated with trenching and backfilling at the project site. Additionally, as discussed in Section 3.8(a), an inadvertent release of hazardous substances associated with construction could occur at the project site. However, implementation of a SWPPP and use of BMPs during construction would ensure that construction activities would not violate water quality standards.

**MM-HYD-1** A stormwater pollution and prevention plan (SWPPP) shall be developed and implemented to reduce siltation from the site and prevent the release of hazardous or toxic materials.

Furthermore, upon completion of construction, all exposed areas would be returned to conditions similar to those prior to ground-disturbing activities (i.e., hardscape areas would be repaved, and landscaped areas would be re-vegetated). The new OSLS would not significantly increase runoff during times of flooding. The proposed design would increase the emergency storage capacity of the lift station, thereby reducing the risk of a sewage overflow. Therefore, upon project completion, the proposed new OSLS would not violate any water quality standards, and is not expected to create any discharges. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

- b) *Would the project substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (i.e., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level that would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?*

**Less-than-Significant Impact.** The proposed project is not anticipated to encounter groundwater during excavation or ground-disturbing activities; however, the potential for encountering groundwater exists depending on the depth to groundwater. Should groundwater be encountered and dewatering be necessary during construction, a general National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System dewatering permit from the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board would be obtained. Discharges would be made in accordance with the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board requirements outlined in Order No. R9-2008-0002, General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from Groundwater Extraction and Similar Discharges to Surface Waters within the San Diego Region, which includes southern Orange County. If necessary, the groundwater would be pumped out of the excavation and discharged in accordance with the SWPPP and/or general waste discharge requirements. The amount of potential groundwater pumped would have minimal effects on the local aquifer because it would be temporary, would be localized in nature, and would most likely consist of perched groundwater. Potential impacts associated with dewatering would be further reduced through the incorporation of waste management and materials pollution control BMPs and non-stormwater management BMPs included in the SWPPP. For these reasons, the proposed project would have less-than-significant impacts on groundwater.

- c) *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?*

**Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** The existing drainage pattern along the proposed alignments would be temporarily altered as a result of open-cut trenching. While surface disturbances associated with open-cut trenching and installation of the proposed pipelines would alter existing drainage patterns, a SWPPP (MM-HYD-1) would be prepared, and BMPs would be implemented during project construction to prevent pollutants from contacting stormwater and to reduce the potential for on-site and off-site erosion and sedimentation. With regard to sedimentation, control measures could include perimeter protection, storm drain inlet protection, and/or velocity reduction measures. Once the proposed pipelines are installed, the disturbed areas would be returned to pre-project conditions. The proposed project would result in a net increase in impervious surface area as a result of the proposed extension, but the increase would be minimal and not result in substantial runoff or erosion (340 square feet). As such, the project would have a minimal impact on existing drainage patterns that could potentially result in substantial on-site or off-site erosion or siltation. Therefore, with implementation of BMPs identified in the SWPPP, construction impacts associated with substantial on- or off-site erosion or sedimentation would be less than significant.

- d) *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?*

**Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** While surface disturbance associated with construction of the proposed project is not anticipated to increase the rate or amount of surface runoff, a SWPPP (MM-HYD-1) would be prepared and erosion- and sedimentation-control BMPs would be implemented to reduce the potential for on-site or off-site flooding. Also, once the proposed improvements are installed, trenches and other disturbed areas would be returned to pre-project conditions, and existing drainage patterns would be restored. The proposed pipelines would be installed underground, and disturbed areas would be returned to pre-project conditions. The proposed project would result in a net increase in impervious surface area as a result of the proposed extension, but the increase would be minimal and not result in substantial runoff or erosion (340 square feet). Therefore, impacts associated with surface runoff and on-site or off-site flooding during construction would be less than significant with mitigation.

- e) *Would the project create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?*

**Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** The proposed project would be subject to the typical restrictions (e.g., BMPs) and requirements that address polluted runoff, including those of the CWA. Construction and operational BMPs would be implemented, as necessary, and would include stormwater and sediment source control (MM-HYD-1), as well as treatment control, BMPs. The final list of BMPs to be implemented would be determined by the project engineer in conjunction with the construction contractor and would be employed to address erosion, siltation, stormwater, drainage, and water quality issues. Therefore, impacts associated with runoff would be less-than-significant with mitigation.

- f) *Would the project otherwise substantially degrade water quality?*

**Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** Refer to Sections 3.9(a) and 3.9(c).

- g) *Would the project place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?*

**No Impact.** The project does not involve the construction of housing; therefore, no impact would occur.

- h) *Would the project place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?*

**No Impact.** The project site is not located within or near a 100-year flood hazard zone (FEMA 2008). No impact would occur.

- i) *Would the project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?*

*No Impact.* The project site is not located within the vicinity of an existing levee or dam. No portion of the project would involve the construction of a levee or dam. Therefore, no impact would occur.

- j) *Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?*

*No Impact.* Hydrologic and topographic conditions of the project site and surrounding area do not lend themselves to these conditions. The proposed project is not near any waterbody that would potentially be affected by a seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. Therefore, the proposed project would not be affected by any of these natural phenomena.

### 3.10 Land Use and Planning

- a) *Would the project physically divide an established community?*

*No Impact.* The project would replace an existing sewage lift station. No residential communities would be physically divided by the proposed project and no impact would occur.

- b) *Would the project conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?*

*Less Than Significant Impact.* The proposed project would replace an old sewage lift station with a new lift station in the same general location, the southwestern corner of the City of Laguna Woods. The proposed project would not significantly change the site's use. The proposed project would cause an approximately 340-square-foot vegetated and partially paved area north of the existing lift station to become an extension of the existing lift station. The existing lift station is currently designated as Open Space under the *City of Laguna Woods General Plan Land Use Map* (City of Laguna Woods 2017a). Government and quasi-governmental facilities, such as water districts and electric utilities, are allowable uses under the General Plan Open Space designation. However, the project site is zoned OS-P, Open Space–Passive on the City of Laguna Woods Zoning Map (City of Laguna Woods 2017a) and according to the City of Laguna Woods Municipal Code, public/private utility buildings/structures are not approved use within areas zoned OS-P (City of Laguna Woods 2003b). Therefore, the existing lift station is a legal non-conforming use in the OS-P zone and the extension of the lift station would require a variance. With implementation of the variance, the project would be in compliance with the Municipal Code and impacts would be less than significant.

- c) *Would the project conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?*

**No Impact.** The project site is not located within a Habitat Conservation Plan area, Natural Community Conservation Plan area, or area affected by another such plan. There would be no impact.

### 3.11 Mineral Resources

- a) *Would the project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?*

**No Impact.** Figure CO-5, Mineral Resources Zones, in the *City of Laguna Woods General Plan*, depicts the project site as being located within a Mineral Resource Zone 3, which means that it is unknown whether mineral deposits exist at the project site (City of Laguna Woods 2015a). However, the project site currently exists as a sewage lift station, and the proposed project would continue that use. As such, the project would not result in the loss of availability of any known mineral resources, and no impact would occur.

- b) *Would the project result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?*

**No Impact.** Refer to Section 3.10(a).

### 3.12 Noise

#### 3.12.1 Noise and Vibration Characteristics

##### Noise

Noise is defined as unwanted sound. Sound may be described in terms of level or amplitude (measured in decibels (dB)), frequency or pitch (measured in hertz (Hz) or cycles per second), and duration (measured in seconds or minutes). The standard unit of measurement of the amplitude of sound is the decibel (dB). Because the human ear is not equally sensitive to sound at all frequencies, a special frequency-dependent rating scale is used to relate noise to human sensitivity. The A-weighted decibel scale (dBA) performs this compensation by discriminating against low and very high frequencies in a manner approximating the sensitivity of the human ear. Several descriptors of noise (noise metrics) exist to help predict average community reactions to the adverse effects of environmental noise, including traffic-generated noise, on a community. These descriptors include the equivalent noise level over a given period ( $L_{eq}$ ), the statistical sound level ( $L_n$ ), the day-night average noise level ( $L_{dn}$ ), and the community noise equivalent level (CNEL). Each of these descriptors uses units of dBA. Table 9 provides examples of A-weighted noise levels from common sounds. In general, human sound perception is such that a change in sound level of 3 dB is barely noticeable, a change of 5 dB is clearly noticeable, and a change of 10 dB is perceived as doubling or halving of the sound level.

**Table 9. Typical Sound Levels in the Environment and Industry**

Common Outdoor Activities	Noise Level (dBA)	Common Indoor Activities
—	110	Rock band
Jet flyover at 300 meters (1,000 feet)	100	—
Gas lawn mower at 1 meter (3 feet)	90	—
Diesel truck at 15 meters (50 feet), at 80 kilometers per hour (50 mph)	80	Food blender at 1 meter (3 feet) Garbage disposal at 1 meter (3 feet)
Noisy urban area, daytime gas lawn mower at 30 meters (100 feet)	70	Vacuum cleaner at 3 meters (10 feet)
Commercial area Heavy traffic at 90 meters (300 feet)	60	Normal speech at 1 meter (3 feet)
Quiet urban daytime	50	Large business office Dishwasher, next room
Quiet urban nighttime	40	Theater, large conference room (background)
Quiet suburban nighttime	30	Library
Quiet rural night time	20	Bedroom at night, concert hall (background)
—	10	Broadcast/recording studio
Lowest threshold of human hearing	0	Lowest threshold of human hearing

$L_{eq}$  is a sound energy level averaged over a specified period (typically no less than 15 minutes for environmental studies).  $L_{eq}$  is a single numerical value that represents the amount of variable sound energy received by a receptor during a time interval. For example, a 1-hour  $L_{eq}$  measurement would represent the average amount of energy contained in all the noise that occurred in that hour.  $L_{eq}$  is an effective noise descriptor because of its ability to assess the total time-varying effects of noise on sensitive receptors (see Section 3.12.2).  $L_{max}$  is the greatest sound level measured during a designated time interval or event.

Unlike the  $L_{eq}$  metrics,  $L_{dn}$  and CNEL metrics always represent 24-hour periods, usually on an annualized basis.  $L_{dn}$  and CNEL also differ from  $L_{eq}$  because they apply a time-weighted factor designed to emphasize noise events that occur during the evening and nighttime hours (when speech and sleep disturbance is of more concern). “Time weighted” refers to the fact that  $L_{dn}$  and CNEL penalize noise that occurs during certain sensitive periods. In the case of CNEL, noise occurring during the daytime (7:00 a.m.–7:00 p.m.) receives no penalty. Noise during the evening (7:00 p.m.–10:00 p.m.) is penalized by adding 5 dB, while nighttime (10:00 p.m.–7:00 a.m.) noise is penalized by adding 10 dB.  $L_{dn}$  differs from CNEL in that the daytime period is defined as 7:00 a.m.–10:00 p.m., thus eliminating the evening period.  $L_{dn}$  and CNEL are the predominant criteria used to measure roadway noise affecting residential receptors. These two metrics generally differ from one another by no more than 0.5 dB to 1 dB and as such, are often treated as equivalent to one another.

## **Vibration**

Vibration is an oscillatory motion through a solid medium in which the motion's amplitude can be described in terms of displacement, velocity, or acceleration. Vibration can be a serious concern, causing buildings to shake and rumbling sounds to be heard. In contrast to noise, vibration is not a common environmental problem. It is unusual for vibration from sources such as buses and trucks to be perceptible, even in locations close to major roads. Some common sources of vibration are trains, buses on rough roads, and construction activities, such as blasting, pile driving, and heavy earthmoving equipment.

Several different methods are used to quantify vibration. Peak particle velocity (PPV) is defined as the maximum instantaneous peak of the vibration signal. PPV is most frequently used to describe vibration impacts to buildings and is usually measured in inches per second. The root mean square amplitude is most frequently used to describe the effect of vibration on the human body and is defined as the average of the squared amplitude of the signal. Decibel notation (VdB) is commonly used to measure root mean square. The decibel notation acts to compress the range of numbers required to describe vibration.

High levels of vibration may cause physical personal injury or damage to buildings. However, vibration levels rarely affect human health. Instead, most people consider vibration to be an annoyance that can affect concentration or disturb sleep. In addition, high levels of vibration can damage fragile buildings or interfere with equipment that is highly sensitive to vibration (e.g., electron microscopes). Most perceptible indoor vibration is caused by sources within buildings, such as operation of mechanical equipment, movement of people, or slamming of doors. Typical outdoor sources of perceptible vibration are construction equipment, steel-wheeled trains, and traffic on rough roads. If the roadway is smooth, the vibration from traffic is rarely perceptible.

### **3.12.2 Sensitive Receptors**

Noise- and vibration-sensitive land uses are locations where people reside or where the presence of unwanted sound could adversely affect the use of the land. Residences, schools, hospitals, guest lodging, libraries, and some passive recreation areas would be considered noise and vibration sensitive and may warrant unique measures for protection from intruding noise. Sensitive receptors near the project site include the residential uses located to the northeast and east of the project site and the community park located to the southeast of the project site. These sensitive receptors represent the nearest sensitive land uses with the potential to be impacted by construction and operation of the proposed project. Additional sensitive receptors are located farther from the project site in the surrounding community and would be less impacted by noise and vibration levels than the above-listed sensitive receptors.

### **3.12.3 Existing Noise Conditions**

Noise measurements were conducted near the project site on July 19, 2018, to characterize the existing noise levels. Table 10 provides the location, date, and time the noise measurements were taken. The noise measurements were taken using a Rion NL-62 sound level meter equipped with a 0.5-inch, pre-polarized condenser microphone with pre-

amplifier. The sound level meter meets the current American National Standards Institute standard for a Type 1 (Precision Use) sound level meter. The accuracy of the sound level meter was verified using a field calibrator before and after the measurements, and the measurements were conducted with the microphone positioned approximately 5 feet above the ground.

**Table 10. Measured Noise Levels**

Receptors	Location	Date	Time	L <sub>eq</sub> (dBA)	L <sub>max</sub> (dBA)
ST1	North of project site, adjacent to residences along west side of El Toro Road	7/19/2018	10:10 a.m.–10:25 a.m.	59.9	73
ST2	East of project site, adjacent to residences at northeast corner of El Toro Road and Alicia Creek Road	7/19/2018	10:30 a.m.–10:45 a.m.	64.8	75.6
ST3	Southeast of project site, at community park south side of Aliso Creek Road	7/19/2018	10:50 a.m.–11:05 a.m.	52	59.8

**Notes:** L<sub>eq</sub> = equivalent continuous sound level (time-averaged sound level); L<sub>max</sub> = maximum sound level during the measurement interval; dBA = A-weighted decibels.

Three short-term noise measurement locations (ST) that represent existing sensitive receivers were selected on and near the project site. ST1 is located to the north and represents ambient noise levels near the residential neighborhood to the north. ST2 is located to the east and represents ambient noise levels across from the project site on the east side of El Toro Road at Aliso Creek Road. ST3 is located to the southeast of the project site, at the community park on the south side of Aliso Creek Road. The measured energy-averaged (L<sub>eq</sub>) and maximum (L<sub>max</sub>) noise levels are provided in Table 10. The field noise measurement data sheets are provided in Appendix E-1. The primary noise sources at the sites identified in Table 10 consisted of traffic on El Toro Road and Aliso Creek Road, distant landscape maintenance noise, distant aircraft overflights, and birdsong. As shown in Table 10, the measured sound levels ranged from approximately 52 dBA L<sub>eq</sub> at ST3 to 65 dBA L<sub>eq</sub> at ST2.

### 3.12.4 Regulatory Setting

#### 3.12.4.1 City of Laguna Woods

The project site is located within the City of Laguna Woods, as are the residences north of the project site. The City outlines its noise regulations and standards as they pertain to this project (which is limited to construction noise and potential mechanical operation noise) in the Municipal Code (City of Laguna Woods 2013). The City establishes stationary noise limits in Section 7.08.060 and construction noise limitations in Section 7.08.0080.

#### Stationary Noise Regulation

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The City has implemented exterior stationary noise limits for offending stationary noise sources (e.g., loading/unloading, condenser units, compressors, blowers), outlined in Municipal Code Section 7.08.060. Table 11 outlines the City’s residential noise limits.

**Table 11. City of Laguna Woods Noise Ordinance Exterior Noise Standards**

Exterior Residential Standards Noise Level	Time Period
55 dBA	7:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.
50 dBA	10:00 p.m.– 7:00 a.m.

**Source:** City of Laguna Woods 2013, Section 7.08.060.

**Notes:** dBA = A-weighted decibels.

Per the City of Laguna Woods Noise Ordinance:

It shall be unlawful for any person any location within the City to create any noise, or to allow the creation of any noise on property owned, leased, occupied or otherwise controlled by such person, which causes the noise level when measured on any other residential property to exceed:

1. The noise standard for a cumulative period of more than 30 minutes in any hour; or
2. The noise standard plus 5 dBA for a cumulative period of more than 15 minutes in any hour; or
3. The noise standard plus 10 dBA for a cumulative period of more than 5 minutes in any hour; or
4. The noise standard plus 15 dBA for a cumulative period of more than one minute in any hour; or
5. The noise standard plus 20 dBA for any period of time.

In the event the ambient noise level exceeds any of the first four noise limit categories above, the cumulative period applicable to said category shall be increased to reflect said ambient noise level. In the event the ambient noise level exceeds the fifth noise limit category, the maximum allowable noise level under said category shall be increased to reflect the maximum ambient noise level.

**Construction Noise Regulation**

Per City of Laguna Woods Municipal Code Section 7.08.080(5), construction noise is exempt from the noise ordinance standards, provided that construction activities take place within prescribed daytime hours: “Noise sources associated with construction, repair, remodeling, or grading of any real property, provided said activities do not take place between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. on weekdays, including Saturday, or at any time on Sunday or a Federal holiday” (City of Laguna Woods 2013).

**3.12.4.2 City of Aliso Viejo**

The City of Aliso Viejo municipal boundary is adjacent to the project site. The residences east of the project site and the community park to the southeast are located within the City of Aliso Viejo. Therefore, the City of Aliso Viejo’s noise standards as they pertain to this project are summarized below.

**Stationary Noise Regulation**

The City of Aliso Viejo has implemented a stationary noise limit for offending stationary noise sources (e.g., loading/unloading, condenser units, compressors, blowers), outlined in Aliso Viejo Municipal Code Section 8.12.050A. Table 12 outlines the City’s residential noise limits.

**Table 12. City of Aliso Viejo Noise Ordinance Exterior Noise Standards**

Exterior Residential Standards Noise Level	Time Period
55 dBA	7:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.

**Table 12. City of Aliso Viejo Noise Ordinance Exterior Noise Standards**

Exterior Residential Standards Noise Level	Time Period
50 dBA	10:00 p.m.– 7:00 a.m.

**Source:** City of Aliso Viejo 2018, Section 8.12.050A.

**Notes:** dBA = A-weighted decibels.

Per the City of Aliso Viejo Noise Ordinance:

It is unlawful for any person any location within the City to create any noise, or to allow the creation of any noise on property owned, leased, occupied or otherwise controlled by such person, which causes the noise level when measured on any other residential property to exceed:

1. The noise standard for a cumulative period of more than 30 minutes in any hour; or
2. The noise standard plus 5 dBA for a cumulative period of more than 15 minutes in any hour; or
3. The noise standard plus 10 dBA for a cumulative period of more than 5 minutes in any hour; or
4. The noise standard plus 15 dBA for a cumulative period of more than one minute in any hour; or
5. The noise standard plus 20 dBA for any period of time.

In the event the noise consists of impact noise, simple tone noise, speech, music, or any combination thereof, each of the above noise levels shall be reduced by 5 dB.

**Construction Noise Regulation**

Per Aliso Viejo Municipal Code Section 8.12.070, construction noise is exempt from the noise ordinance standards, provided that construction activities take place within prescribed daytime hours: “Noise sources associated with construction, repair, remodeling, or grading of any real property, provided the activities do not take place between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. on weekdays, and 8:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. on Saturday, or at any time on Sunday or a federal holiday” (City of Aliso Viejo 2018).

As shown, the Cities of Laguna Woods and Aliso Viejo do not differ substantially in their regulation of stationary noise or construction noise. The main difference between the two sets of regulations is that the City of Laguna Woods restricts construction activities occurring on Saturdays to the hours between 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., whereas the City of Aliso Viejo restricts construction activities occurring on Saturdays to the hours between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m..

**3.12.5 Impacts**

- a) *Would the project result in exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?*

On-site noise-generating activities associated with the proposed project would include short-term construction activities, as well as on-site mechanical noise. The proposed project would not generate off-site traffic noise along local roadways or noise from other sources.

**Short-Term Construction Impacts**

*Less-than-Significant Impact.* Construction noise and vibration are temporary phenomena. Construction noise and vibration levels vary from hour to hour and day to day, depending on the equipment in use, the operations being performed, and the distance between the source and receptor.

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Equipment that would be in operation during construction would include, in part, excavators, graders, backhoes, compressors, welders, and paving equipment. The typical maximum noise levels for various pieces of construction equipment at a distance of 50 feet are presented in Table 13. Note that the equipment noise levels presented in Table 13 are maximum noise levels. Typically, construction equipment operates in alternating cycles of full power and low power, producing average noise levels less than the maximum noise level. The average sound level of construction activity also depends on the amount of time that the equipment operates and the intensity of construction activities during that time.

**Table 13. Typical Construction Equipment Noise Emission Levels**

Equipment	Typical Sound Level (dBA) 50 Feet from Source
Air compressor	81
Backhoe	80
Compactor	82
Concrete mixer	85
Concrete pump	82
Concrete vibrator	76
Crane, mobile	83
Dozer	85
Generator	81
Grader	85
Impact wrench	85
Jackhammer	88
Loader	85
Paver	89
Pneumatic tool	85
Pump	76
Roller	74
Saw	76
Truck	88

**Source:** FTA 2006.

**Note:** dBA = A-weighted decibels.

The maximum noise levels at 50 feet for typical construction equipment would be approximately 89 dBA for the equipment typically used for this type of development project, although the hourly noise levels would vary. Construction noise in a well-defined area typically attenuates at approximately 6 dB per doubling of distance. Project construction would take place within approximately 275 feet of the nearest noise-sensitive land uses (residences to the east). Residences to the northeast are located approximately 310 feet away, and a park is located to the southeast, approximately 550 feet from the project site.

The Federal Highway Administration’s Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM) (FHWA 2008) was used to estimate construction noise levels at the nearest occupied noise-sensitive land uses. (Although the model was funded and promulgated by the Federal Highway Administration, the RCNM is often used for non-roadway projects, because the same types of construction equipment used for roadway projects are often used for other types of construction.) Input variables for the RCNM consist of the receiver/land use types, the equipment type and number of each (e.g., two graders, a loader, a tractor), the duty cycle for each piece of equipment (e.g., percentage of hours the equipment typically works per day), and the distance from the noise-sensitive receiver. No topographical or structural shielding was assumed in the modeling. The RCNM has default duty-cycle values for the various pieces of equipment, which were derived from an extensive study of typical construction activity patterns. Those default duty-cycle values were used for this noise analysis.

Using the Federal Highway Administration’s RCNM and construction information, the estimated noise levels from the major construction phases were calculated for the nearest noise-sensitive land uses, as presented in Table 14. The RCNM inputs and outputs are provided in Appendix E-2.

**Table 14. Construction Noise Model Results Summary**

Construction Phase	Construction Noise at Representative Receiver Distances (L <sub>eq</sub> (dBA))		
	Nearest Residences (approx. 275 feet away)	2nd-Nearest Residences (approx. 310 feet away)	Park (approx. 550 feet away)
Demolition	66	65	61
Site Preparation	58	57	52
Building Construction	66	65	61
Paving	64	63	58

As shown in Table 14, the construction noise levels are predicted to range from approximately 58 to 66 dBA L<sub>eq</sub> at the nearest existing residences, located to the east. At the next-nearest residences, located to the north, construction noise levels are estimated to range from approximately 57 to 65 dBA L<sub>eq</sub>. At the park, located to the southeast, construction noise levels are estimated to range from approximately 52 to 61 dBA L<sub>eq</sub>.

As previously discussed, the Aliso Viejo Municipal Code (being slightly more stringent than that of Laguna Woods) exempts noise from construction provided that construction activities take place between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. on weekdays, between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. on Saturdays, and not at any time on Sundays or federal holidays. It is anticipated that construction activities associated with the proposed project would take place exclusively during these permitted hours.

Although nearby off-site residences would be exposed to elevated construction noise levels, the exposure would be short term and would cease upon completion of project construction, and project construction would not violate the City of Laguna Woods or City of Aliso Viejo’s standards for

construction noise. Therefore, short-term construction impacts associated with a temporary increase in noise levels would be less than significant.

While construction noise impacts would already be at an acceptable level of significance and would not be substantially higher than existing ambient daytime noise levels, the following standard construction BMPs are recommended, in order to further reduce already less-than-significant noise levels.

- Construction shall not take place between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. on weekdays, between 8:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. on Saturday, or at any time on Sunday or a federal holiday. No person shall arrive on site prior to 7:00 a.m.
- Stationary construction noise sources such as generators or pumps should be located at least 100 feet from sensitive land uses, as feasible.
- Construction staging areas should be located as far from noise-sensitive land uses as feasible.
- During construction, the contractor shall ensure all construction equipment is equipped with appropriate noise-attenuating devices. Idling equipment shall be turned off when not in use.
- Equipment shall be maintained so that vehicles and their loads are secured from rattling and banging.

In addition to noise from on-site construction activities, construction worker trips would create additional noise along local arterial roadways, accessing the project. However, the estimated 20 average daily worker trips would be minimal compared to the number of average daily trips along El Toro Road and Alicia Creek Road (16,000 and 27,000, respectively; OCTA 2017). Therefore, the potential increase in noise related to the project-related construction traffic would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

### **Long-Term Operational Impacts**

***Less-than-Significant Impact.*** As described in Section 2.4.1, Project Description, the new lift station would replace the existing, outdated lift station with new, more reliable and more serviceable equipment. The proposed new lift station would have a capacity greater than the existing inflow at the current lift station; however, this additional capacity would be for emergency purposes. Although the project site would be extended approximately 10 feet to the north, the 6-foot-tall wall that surrounds the project site would be extended to the north as well, providing the same degree of noise reduction (to the extent that any is necessary). The proposed project's two new submersible pumps and motors would be completely enclosed within a 10-foot-deep well, and thus would not produce substantial noise levels beyond the project perimeter. Furthermore, the existing 180 kW standby generator (from circa 1985) would be replaced with a new 175 kW generator, which would be enclosed within a sound attenuated enclosure. Because the new standby generator would replace an existing generator of a higher power rating, and because the usage and testing of the generator would either not be altered or, if anything, would be reduced, noise levels would be unchanged or, more likely, would be reduced as a result of the proposed project. Therefore, noise levels would be less than significant.

- b) *Would the project result in exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?*

**Less-than-Significant Impact.** Construction activities have the potential to expose persons to excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise. Ground-borne vibration information related to construction activities has been collected by Caltrans (Caltrans 2013). Information from Caltrans indicates that continuous vibrations with a PPV of approximately 0.1 inches/second begin to annoy people. The heavier pieces of construction equipment, such as an excavator, would have PPVs of approximately 0.089 inches/second or less at a distance of 25 feet (FTA 2006). Ground-borne vibration is typically attenuated over short distances. At the distance from the nearest residences to the proposed project site (approximately 275 feet), and with the anticipated construction equipment, the PPV vibration level would be approximately 0.002 inches/second. This vibration level would be well below the vibration threshold of potential annoyance of 0.1 inches/second.

The major concern with regard to construction vibration is related to building damage. Construction vibration as a result of the proposed project would not result in structural building damage, which typically occurs at vibration levels of 0.5 inches/second or greater for buildings of reinforced-concrete, steel, or timber construction. The heavier pieces of construction equipment used would include typical construction equipment for this type of project, such as backhoes, front-end loaders, and flatbed trucks. Pile driving, blasting, and other special construction techniques will not be used for construction of the proposed project; therefore, excessive ground-borne vibration and ground-borne noise would not be generated. Vibration levels from project construction would be less than the thresholds of annoyance and potential for structural damage. Operation of the proposed project would not result in any sources of vibration. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

- c) *Would the project result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?*

**Less-than-Significant Impact.** As previously discussed in Section 3.12.5(a), operation of the proposed project is anticipated to result in noise level equivalent to or lower than existing noise levels. The project would therefore not result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project; noise impacts would be less than significant.

- d) *Would the project result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?*

**Less-than-Significant Impact.** As addressed in Section 3.12.5(a), project construction would not result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project. Construction of the proposed project would include implementation of standard construction practices to minimize temporary increase in noise levels due to the intermittent operation of

construction equipment (see Section 3.12.5(a)). These standard practices would result in a substantial decrease in construction noise. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

- e) ***Would the project be located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?***

**No Impact.** The project site is not located within an airport land use planning area or within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport (ALUC 2005). There are no general aviation airports or airstrips in the vicinity of the project site. The closest airport is John Wayne Airport, which is located approximately 8.5 miles away (AirNav.com 2018). Any overhead air traffic noise above the project site would occur at heights where there is little possibility to expose construction workers or ETWD employees to excessive noise levels. Therefore, no impacts associated with public airport and air traffic noise would occur.

- f) ***Would the project be within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?***

**No Impact.** No private airstrips are located within the broader vicinity of the City (AirNav.com 2018). Therefore, no impacts associated with private airstrip noise would occur.

### 3.13 Population and Housing

- a) ***Would the project induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?***

**No Impact.** The proposed project would replace an old and inefficient lift station with a new lift station. The proposed new lift station would connect to the existing sewer lines and be built on top of the existing lift station. The proposed new lift station would have a capacity greater than the existing inflow at the current lift station. This additional capacity would be for emergency purposes. The new lift station is being designed strictly to replace the old lift station and increase serviceability and reliability. The area surrounding the lift station is built out. No new development is anticipated in the area, and the proposed new lift station is not being designed to handle any increase in flow through the facility. Therefore, the project is not considered to be growth-inducing, and no direct or indirect impacts would occur.

- b) ***Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?***

**No Impact.** The proposed project does not include housing, and none would be displaced during project implementation.

- c) *Would the project displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?*

*No Impact.* Refer to Section 3.12(b).

### 3.14 Public Services

- a) *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:*

*Fire protection?*

*Less-than-Significant Impact.* The project is limited to the replacement of an existing sewage lift station. The project would not include the addition of housing, schools, or other community facilities that might require fire protection. The project would also not indirectly induce the addition of housing, schools, or other community facilities (see Section 3.14(a)). Replacement of the existing lift station would not change local fire protection response times or significantly affect demand for fire protection services in the project area. During the construction phase of the proposed project, the associated construction works and construction-related activities would result in a less-than-significant increase in need for emergency fire protective services. However, due to the limited number of construction workers and the duration of the construction schedule, impacts to fire protection services are considered less than significant.

*Police protection?*

*No Impact.* The project is limited to the replacement of an existing sewage lift station. The project would not include the addition of housing, schools, or other community facilities that might require police protection. The project would also not indirectly induce additional housing, schools, or other community facilities (see Section 3.14(a)). Replacement of the existing lift station would not change local police protection response times or affect demand for police protection services in the project area.

*Schools?*

*No Impact.* There is no housing component related to the project. The proposed project would not affect existing schools within the area. No impact to schools would occur.

*Parks?*

***Less-than-Significant Impact.*** The proposed project would not involve a housing component or increase employment opportunities that would result in population growth within the City. Therefore, additional demands on existing public parks would not occur as a result of project implementation.

Implementation of the proposed project would result in construction activities occurring adjacent to the existing Woods End Trail and trailhead. However, access to the trail would be maintained throughout the duration of project construction, and impacts would be less than significant.

***Other public facilities?***

***No Impact.*** Refer to Sections 3.14(a)(i) through 3.14(a)(iv).

### 3.15 Recreation

- a) ***Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?***

***Less-than-Significant Impact.*** The proposed project would not involve a housing component or substantially increase employment opportunities within the City; therefore, the project would not substantially increase the use of existing neighborhood parks or other recreational facilities.

Implementation of the proposed project would result in construction activities occurring adjacent to the existing Woods End Trail and trailhead. However, access to the trail would be maintained throughout the duration of project construction, and impacts would be less than significant.

- b) ***Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?***

***No Impact.*** The project would not affect existing recreational resources or require the need for new or expanded recreational facilities; therefore, no impacts would occur.

### 3.16 Transportation and Traffic

- a) ***Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?***

***Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.*** Once operational, the proposed project would require a minimal number of trips, primarily for routine operations and maintenance activities. However, since ETWD staff already visits the project site to perform operations and maintenance activities

on the existing OSLS, trips associated with the proposed project would not be considered new vehicle trips; thus, no new trips would be generated that would decrease the effectiveness of a circulation system.

The proposed project site is accessed by El Toro Road, which is a six-lane divided roadway classified as a Major Arterial roadway by the City of Laguna Woods (2015b). Average daily traffic on this roadway is approximately 20,700 to 24,200 vehicles per day. The employee parking lot and material staging area are proposed to be located on ETWD land, which is accessed by Moulton Parkway. Moulton Parkway is a six-lane arterial with average daily traffic ranging from 39,000 and 46,000 vehicles per day.

Implementation of the proposed project would generate traffic during the 5- to 6-month construction phase. This traffic would include construction vehicles, workers' vehicles, and supply trucks carrying equipment and ready-mixed concrete trucks from the construction staging areas to the project site. Construction activity would add approximately 21 average vehicle trips per day during the construction period and would not be substantial in terms of traffic load and capacity.

Construction of the project, including relocating existing utilities and connecting the proposed project to MNWD's existing sewer line within El Toro Road, may cause periodic, but temporary, lane closures along the El Toro Road, and may temporarily obstruct the normal flow of traffic. Once constructed, the sewer connection within El Toro Road would be entirely below ground and would not impair or interfere with the local circulation system. In order to offset any potentially significant impacts during construction, incorporation of **MM-TRA-1** is required. With the implementation of mitigation, impacts to performance of the local and regional circulation system would be less-than-significant.

**MM-TRA-1** Prior to finalization of plans and specifications, a construction traffic control plan shall be prepared by El Toro Water District (ETWD) and/or their construction contractor for any construction activities that encroach into southbound El Toro Road's right-of-way. The traffic control plan shall include measures designed to ensure a free flow of traffic during lane closures, including, but not limited to, warning signs, lights, flashing arrow boards, barricades, cones, flaggers, pedestrian detours, parking restrictions, and/or restricted hours during which lane closures would not be allowed (e.g., peak AM and PM hours 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.).

- b) *Would the project conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?*

**Less-than-Significant Impact.** According to 2017 Orange County Congestion Management Program (OCTA 2017), the closest Congestion Management Program facility is the intersection of El Toro Road and Moulton Parkway, which is located approximately 1.5 miles northwest of the project site. According to the 2017 Congestion Management Program, the intersection operates at a LOS B during AM peak hours and

LOS C at PM peak hours. The intersection would be used while construction equipment and workers are transported from the construction staging/parking area to the project site. However, the project is expected to generate 21 average vehicle trips per day during the construction period, which would not be substantial in terms of traffic load and capacity. Therefore, the project would not conflict with an applicable congestion management program, and impacts would be less than significant.

- c) ***Would the project result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?***

**No Impact.** The proposed project would not have any direct impacts on air traffic, as the site is not located in close proximity to a regional or private airport and does not include development of a private airstrip or heliport.

- d) ***Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?***

**No Impact.** The proposed project would use existing roadways and would not involve permanent alteration of existing roadways, nor would it require incompatible vehicular access. Therefore, the project would have no impact related to an increase in hazards due to a design feature or incompatible use.

- e) ***Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?***

**Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** As previously discussed, construction of the proposed pipeline connections and utility relocations could require lane closures on El Toro Road. In order to offset any potentially significant impacts during construction, incorporation of mitigation measure **MM-TRA-1** is required. With the implementation of mitigation, impacts to emergency access would be less-than-significant with mitigation incorporated.

- f) ***Would the project conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?***

**Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** As previously addressed, construction of the proposed pipeline connections and utility relocations could require lane closures on El Toro Road that may cause periodic and temporary lane closures along the street, and potentially temporarily obstruct the normal flow of traffic. Once constructed, the sewer connection within El Toro Road would be entirely below ground and would not impair or interfere with the local circulation system. Thus, there would be no potential impacts to the City's alternative transit facilities, including sidewalks, bicycle lanes, and bus stops. In order to offset any potentially significant impacts during construction, incorporation of mitigation measure **MM-TRA-1** is required. With the implementation of mitigation, impacts to alternative transit facilities would be less-than-significant with mitigation incorporated.

### 3.17 Tribal Cultural Resources

a) *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:*

i) *Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?*

*No Impact.* A review of the National Register of Historic Places digital archive and the list of California Register of Historical Resources indicated there are no listed sites located on the project site. Additionally, no local properties are found on the California Register of Historical Resources and/or National Register of Historic Places. The site does not contain any tribal cultural resources as defined by PRC Section 21074 that are listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1 (k).

ii) *A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?*

*Less-than-Significant Impact.* AB 52 established a formal consultation process for California Native American Tribes to identify potential significant impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources, as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074, as part of CEQA. As specified in AB 52, lead agencies must provide notice inviting consultation to California Native American Tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project. The tribes must respond in writing within 30 days of the District's AB 52 notice. On August 1, 2018, a letter was mailed to a total of eight tribes known to have affiliation with the area, describing the project and requesting any information regarding resources that may exist on or near the project site. One response letter was received by Dudek on August 3, 2018, from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation requesting consultation. On September 13, 2018, ETWD contacted the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation and scheduled a date for consultation in early November. On November 1, 2018, ETWD spoke over the phone with Andrew Salas, Chairman with the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, to discuss the project. During the consultation, Chairman Salas stated his belief that the project site is within the tribe's traditional use area and may have sensitivity for tribal cultural resources. Additionally, he requested active participation in the development of mitigation measures, to be notified of any changes or inadvertent

discoveries, and for a qualified monitor to be present during construction of the project. However, as previously stated, due to the negative survey results, drastically modified terrain, and low impact potential, ETWD believes the monitoring is not warranted based on the analysis. Further, ETWD explained that a paleontological monitor would be on-site during ground disturbing activities as part of MM-CUL-2, which would reduce impacts to cultural and paleontological artifacts to a less than significant level. ETWD also expressed that it would continue to work with the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation in the future to ensure an amicable working relationship. No other tribes have responded with a request for consultation. However, ETWD will continue to work with the tribes in consideration of their consultation.

The project site has been previously disturbed and is considered to have a low probability for encountering tribal cultural resources. ~~Further, no information regarding the presence of tribal cultural resources has been provided to ETWD from the contacted tribes.~~ Therefore, impacts to tribal cultural resources would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

### 3.18 Utilities and Service Systems

- a) *Would the project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?*

**No Impact.** The project does not involve any components that would generate wastewater since no development is proposed. Therefore, there would be no impact on wastewater treatment requirements.

- b) *Would the project require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?*

**No Impact.** The project is a proposed replacement of the existing OSLS. As discussed in Section 3.13(a), the proposed project would not generate population growth; therefore, no new demand on water or wastewater facilities would occur as a result of the facility replacement.

- c) *Would the project require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?*

**No Impact.** The project does not involve any components that would require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities. No impacts would occur.

- d) *Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?*

*No Impact.* No new water demands would occur as a result of the proposed project since no new development is proposed. No impacts would occur.

- e) *Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?*

*No Impact.* No wastewater treatment demands would occur as a result of the proposed project since no new development is proposed. No impacts would occur.

- f) *Would the project be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?*

*Less-than-Significant Impact.* The proposed OSLS Improvement Project, once complete, would not require solid waste material disposal. Waste generated during construction would be minimal, and debris would be recycled as applicable. ETWD would require its construction contractor to comply with all federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Impacts are considered less than significant.

- g) *Would the project comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?*

*No Impact.* Refer to Section 3.16(f).

### 3.19 Mandatory Findings of Significance

- a) *Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?*

*Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.* As discussed in Section 3.4, Biological Resources, potential indirect impacts could occur to sensitive vegetation communities. Indirect impacts would be limited to short-term construction impacts related to erosion, runoff, and dust. However, all project ground-disturbing activities would be subject to the typical restrictions (e.g., BMPs) and requirements that address erosion and runoff, including those of the federal Clean Water Act, and preparation of a SWPPP (MM-HYD-1). With implementation of BMPs and MM-HYD-1, potential indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation communities would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. In addition, although the project site occurs within an urban setting and there is an existing, baseline level of disturbance, indirect impacts associated with construction noise could be significant to coastal California gnatcatcher if impacts

occur during the breeding/nesting season. Implementation of **MM-BIO-1** would reduce these indirect impacts to less than significant.

In addition, it is always possible that intact archaeological deposits are present at subsurface levels. For this reason, the project site should be treated as potentially sensitive for archaeological resources. Therefore, **MM-CUL-1** is recommended to reduce potential impacts to unanticipated archaeological resources to less than significant. Furthermore, in the event that intact paleontological resources are located on the project site, ground-disturbing activities associated with construction of the proposed project, such as excavating during site preparation, have the potential to destroy a unique paleontological resource or site. Without mitigation, the potential damage to paleontological resources during construction would be a potentially significant impact. However, upon implementation of **MM-CUL-2**, impacts would be reduced to below a level of significance.

Therefore, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

- b) *Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?*

**No Impact.** The project would replace an existing sewage lift station. No long-term significant impacts are associated with the project.

- c) *Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?*

**No Impact.** It has been determined through this Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration that the project’s potential impacts would not cause substantial adverse effects on human beings either directly or indirectly. Therefore, no impacts would result.

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## 4.2 List of Preparers

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Micah Hale, PhD, RPA, Senior Cultural Archaeologist

Michael Williams, PhD, Cultural Archaeologist

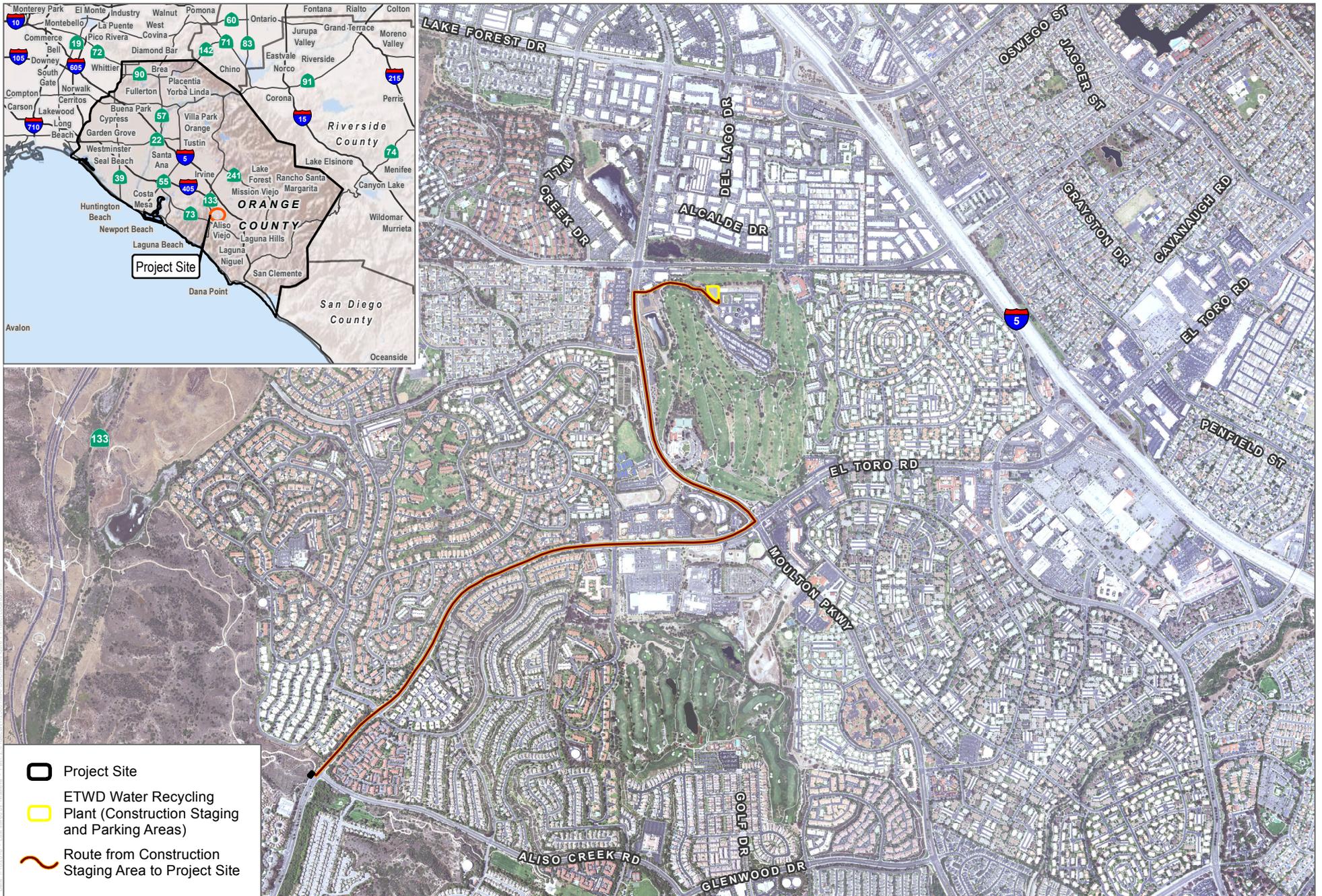
Erica Nicolay, MA, Cultural Archaeological Technician

Michael Greene, Acoustical Specialist

Nina Isaieva, PhD, GIS Specialist

Amy Seals, MA, Technical Editor

Taylor Eaton, Publications Specialist Lead



SOURCE: USDA 2016

**FIGURE 1**

**Project Location**

El Toro Water District Oso Sewage Lift Station

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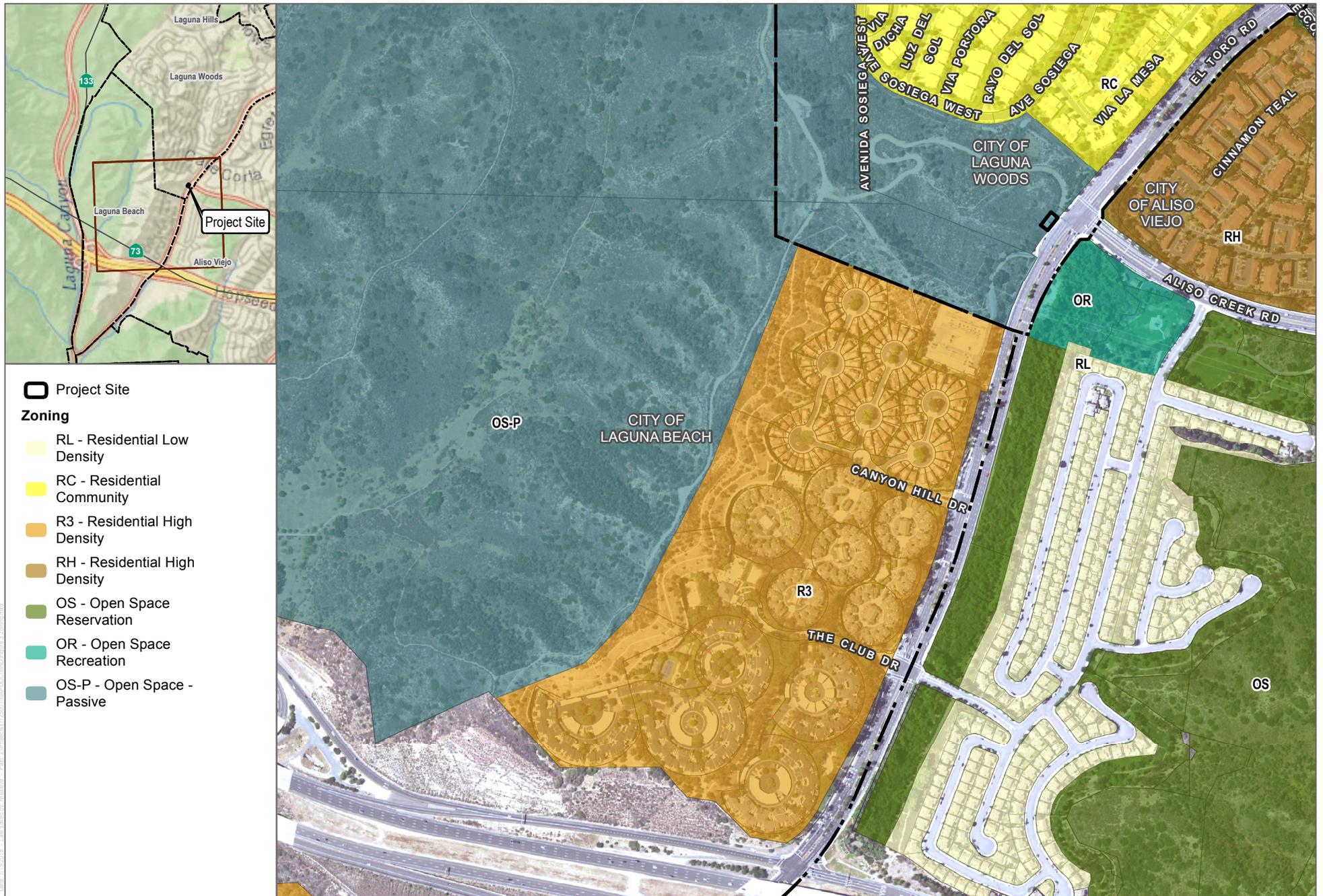


SOURCE: USDA 2016



**FIGURE 2**  
**Aerial Map of Project Site**  
El Toro Water District Oso Sewage Lift Station

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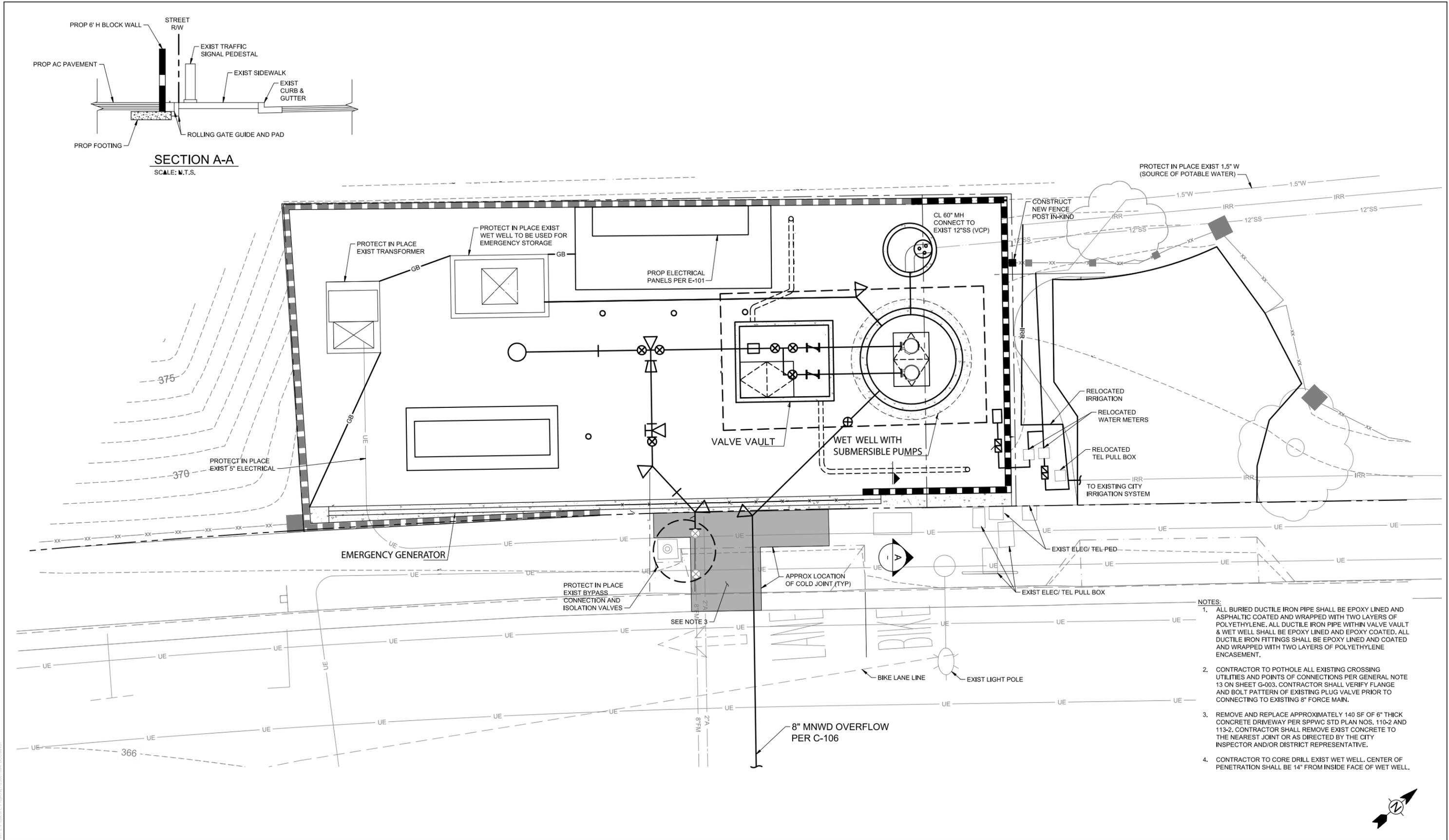
SOURCE: USDA 2016, City of Laguna Woods 2017, City of Aliso Viejo 2014, City of Laguna Beach 2009

**FIGURE 3**  
Zoning

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**SECTION A-A**  
SCALE: N.T.S.

- NOTES:**
1. ALL BURIED DUCTILE IRON PIPE SHALL BE EPOXY LINED AND ASPHALTIC COATED AND WRAPPED WITH TWO LAYERS OF POLYETHYLENE. ALL DUCTILE IRON PIPE WITHIN VALVE VAULT & WET WELL SHALL BE EPOXY LINED AND EPOXY COATED. ALL DUCTILE IRON FITTINGS SHALL BE EPOXY LINED AND COATED AND WRAPPED WITH TWO LAYERS OF POLYETHYLENE ENCASUREMENT.
  2. CONTRACTOR TO POTHOLE ALL EXISTING CROSSING UTILITIES AND POINTS OF CONNECTIONS PER GENERAL NOTE 13 ON SHEET G-003. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY FLANGE AND BOLT PATTERN OF EXISTING PLUG VALVE PRIOR TO CONNECTING TO EXISTING 8" FORCE MAIN.
  3. REMOVE AND REPLACE APPROXIMATELY 140 SF OF 6" THICK CONCRETE DRIVEWAY PER SPPWC STD PLAN NOS. 110-2 AND 113-2. CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE EXIST CONCRETE TO THE NEAREST JOINT OR AS DIRECTED BY THE CITY INSPECTOR AND/OR DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE.
  4. CONTRACTOR TO CORE DRILL EXIST WET WELL. CENTER OF PENETRATION SHALL BE 14" FROM INSIDE FACE OF WET WELL.

SOURCE: Tetra Tech 2018

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# APPENDIX F

State Clearinghouse Letter





EDMUND G. BROWN JR.  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE *of* PLANNING AND RESEARCH



KEN ALEX  
DIRECTOR

November 8, 2018

Bobby Young  
El Toro Water District  
24251 Los Alisos Boulevard  
Lake Forest, CA 92630

Subject: Oso Sewage Lift Station Improvement Project  
SCH#: 2018101022

Dear Bobby Young:

The State Clearinghouse submitted the above named Mitigated Negative Declaration to selected state agencies for review. The review period closed on November 7, 2018, and no state agencies submitted comments by that date. This letter acknowledges that you have complied with the State Clearinghouse review requirements for draft environmental documents, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act.

Please call the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613 if you have any questions regarding the environmental review process. If you have a question about the above-named project, please refer to the ten-digit State Clearinghouse number when contacting this office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott Morgan".

Scott Morgan  
Director, State Clearinghouse

**Document Details Report  
State Clearinghouse Data Base**

**SCH#** 2018101022  
**Project Title** Oso Sewage Lift Station Improvement Project  
**Lead Agency** El Toro Water District

---

**Type** MND Mitigated Negative Declaration  
**Description** El Toro Water District is proposing to replace the existing Oso Sewage Lift Station and associated equipment with a new lift station in order to improve the station's reliability and serviceability. The existing pump station is outdated and poses significant maintenance costs for ETWD and is nearing the end of its useful life. The new lift station would consist of a new pre-cast wet well with submersible pumps, a valve vault (including a meter), back-up generator, and an outdoor electrical enclosure. Implementation of the project would require the site to be expanded 10 ft to the north. The proposed project would not substantially increase the capacity from the current lift station since the area served by the station has been built out, and no substantial increase in wastewater flow is anticipated.

---

**Lead Agency Contact**

**Name** Bobby Young  
**Agency** El Toro Water District  
**Phone** (949) 837-7050 **Fax**  
**email**  
**Address** 24251 Los Alisos Boulevard  
**City** Lake Forest **State** CA **Zip** 92630

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**Project Location**

**County** Orange  
**City** Laguna Woods  
**Region**  
**Lat / Long** 33° 35' 56.6" N / 117° 44' 51.8" W  
**Cross Streets** El Toro Rd and Aliso Creek Rd  
**Parcel No.** 622-071-21  
**Township** 7S **Range** 8W **Section** 6 **Base**

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**Proximity to:**

**Highways** 73, 133  
**Airports**  
**Railways**  
**Waterways**  
**Schools** Various  
**Land Use** OS

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**Project Issues** Aesthetic/Visual; Agricultural Land; Air Quality; Archaeologic-Historic; Biological Resources; Drainage/Absorption; Flood Plain/Flooding; Forest Land/Fire Hazard; Geologic/Seismic; Landuse; Minerals; Noise; Population/Housing Balance; Public Services; Recreation/Parks; Schools/Universities; Sewer Capacity; Soil Erosion/Compaction/Grading; Solid Waste; Toxic/Hazardous; Traffic/Circulation; Vegetation; Water Quality; Water Supply; Wetland/Riparian

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**Reviewing Agencies** Resources Agency; Department of Fish and Wildlife, Region 5; Department of Parks and Recreation; Department of Water Resources; California Highway Patrol; Caltrans, District 12; Native American Heritage Commission; Department of Toxic Substances Control; Office of Emergency Services, California; Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 8; State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Financial Assistance; Resources, Recycling and Recovery

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**Date Received** 10/09/2018 **Start of Review** 10/09/2018 **End of Review** 11/07/2018

# APPENDIX G

## Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program



**Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program  
Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration  
Oso Sewage Lift Station Improvement Project**

*Prepared for:*

**El Toro Water District**

24251 Los Alisos Boulevard  
Lake Forest, California 92630  
*Contact: Dennis Cafferty, PE*

*Prepared by:*

**DUDEK**

27372 Calle Arroyo  
San Juan Capistrano, California 92675  
*Contact: Alex Martini, LEED GA*

NOVEMBER 2018



# Oso Sewage Lift Station Improvement Project Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

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<u>Section</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
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2 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM CHECKLIST .....	3
<b>TABLE</b>	
1 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.....	3

# Oso Sewage Lift Station Improvement Project Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

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# Oso Sewage Lift Station Improvement Project Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that a public agency adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) take affirmative steps to determine that approved mitigation measures are implemented after project approval. The lead or responsible agency must adopt a reporting and monitoring program for the mitigation measures incorporated into a project or included as conditions of approval. The program must be designed to ensure compliance with the MND during project implementation (California Public Resources Code, Section 21081.6(a)(1)).

This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) will be used by El Toro Water District (ETWD) to ensure compliance with adopted mitigation measures identified in the MND for the proposed Oso Sewage Lift Station Improvement Project (project) when construction begins. ETWD, as the lead agency, will be responsible for ensuring that all mitigation measures are carried out. Implementation of the mitigation measures would reduce impacts to below a level of significance for air quality, cultural resources, noise, and tribal cultural resources.

The remainder of this MMRP consists of a table that identifies the mitigation measures by resource for each project component. Table 1 identifies the mitigation monitoring and reporting requirements, list of mitigation measures, party responsible for implementing mitigation measures, timing for implementation of mitigation measures, agency responsible for monitoring of implementation, and date of completion. With the MND and related documents, this MMRP will be kept on file at the following location:

El Toro Water District  
2451 Los Alisos Boulevard  
Lake Forest, California 92630

# Oso Sewage Lift Station Improvement Project Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

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# Oso Sewage Lift Station Improvement Project Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

## 2 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM CHECKLIST

**Table 1**  
**Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program**

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
<i>Biological Resources</i>			
<p>MM-BIO-1 Coastal California Gnatcatcher and Nesting Bird Avoidance. Construction activities shall be conducted outside the coastal California gnatcatcher and general bird breeding/nesting season, which occurs from February 15 through August 30. However, if construction during February 15 through August 30 is unavoidable, then a focused survey for nesting birds shall be conducted by a qualified biologist of all suitable habitat within a 300-foot buffer of the impact area. The survey shall be conducted within the week prior to the initiation of construction.</p> <p>If no nests, nesting behavior, or brood rearing activities are detected within 300 feet of the impact area, work may commence. However, if nesting birds are detected, the nest locations shall be mapped by the qualified biologist using GPS equipment. The species of the nesting bird and, to the degree feasible, the nesting stage (e.g., incubation of eggs, feeding of young, near fledging) would be documented. The biologist may establish an avoidance buffer around occupied nests if there is a significant potential for “take” of the species or potential for needless destruction of the nest. The buffer would be determined by the qualified biologist based on the species present, surrounding habitat, and existing environmental setting/level of disturbance. No construction or ground-disturbing activities would be conducted within the buffer until the qualified biologist has determined that the nest is no longer being used for breeding or rearing, and has informed the construction supervisor that activities may resume.</p> <p>If coastal California gnatcatchers are detected, the qualified biologist shall monitor and determine if construction noise levels or motion are potential sources for nest failure, and 300-foot avoidance buffer shall be established accordingly in coordination with the Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office (CFWO). Avoidance buffers shall remain in place until the nest is determined either a success or failure by the biological monitor and approved by the CFWO. The frequency of nest monitoring shall be weekly, or as determined by the qualified biologist. If construction activities are delayed by more than 2 weeks, then another pre-disturbance survey shall be conducted.</p>	<p>Prior to construction and during construction if applicable</p>	<p>El Toro Water District</p>	

## Oso Sewage Lift Station Improvement Project Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

**Table 1  
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program**

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
<i>Cultural Resources</i>			
MM-CUL-1 If archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the proposed project, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted. Depending upon the significance of the find under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; 14 CCR 15064.5(f); California Public Resources Code, Section 21082), the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA, additional work, such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan and data recovery, may be warranted..	During construction	El Toro Water District	
MM-CUL-2 Prior to commencement of any grading activity on-site, the applicant shall retain a certified Orange County paleontologist. The certified paleontologist shall attend the preconstruction meeting and present worker environmental training to construction personnel. The certified Orange County paleontologist or a qualified paleontological monitor shall be on site during excavations greater than 10 feet below the ground surface. In the event that paleontological resources (e.g., fossils) are unearthed during ground-disturbing activities, the qualified paleontological monitor will temporarily halt and/or divert ground-disturbing activity while the paleontological resources are analyzed for significance. The area of discovery will be roped off and the paleontological monitor will document the find. Depending on the significance of the find, the paleontological monitor may allow work to continue, or may recommend salvage and recovery of the resource. All recommendations will be made in accordance with the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology's 2010 guidelines, and shall be subject to review and approval by the El Toro Water District. Work in the area of the find may only resume upon approval of the certified Orange County paleontologist.	Prior to commencement of grading activities and during construction	El Toro Water District	
<i>Hydrology and Water Quality</i>			
MM-HYD-1 A stormwater pollution and prevention plan (SWPPP) shall be developed and implemented to reduce siltation from the site and prevent the release of hazardous or toxic materials.	During construction	El Toro Water District	

## Oso Sewage Lift Station Improvement Project Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

---

**Table 1**  
**Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program**

Mitigation Measure	Implementation Timing	Agency Responsible for Monitoring	Date of Completion
<i>Transportation and Traffic</i>			
MM-TRA-1 Prior to finalization of plans and specifications, a construction traffic control plan shall be prepared by El Toro Water District (ETWD) and/or their construction contractor for any construction activities that encroach into southbound El Toro Road's right-of-way. The traffic control plan shall include measures designed to ensure a free flow of traffic during lane closures, including, but not limited to, warning signs, lights, flashing arrow boards, barricades, cones, flaggers, pedestrian detours, parking restrictions, and/or restricted hours during which lane closures would not be allowed (e.g., peak AM and PM hours 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.).	Prior to finalization of plans and specifications and during construction	El Toro Water District	



# **CAPITAL PROJECT / EQUIPMENT STATUS REPORT**

**January, 2019**

## **I Oso Lift Station Improvement Project**

**The project design is complete.**

**The District has received comments from Moulton Niguel Water District regarding the plans and Agreement for the proposed emergency overflow connection from the Oso Lift Station to the MNWD sewer collection system near the station. Staff is reviewing the comments in an effort to finalize the Agreement.**

**Staff submitted a lot line adjustment to the City of Laguna Woods to facilitate the expansion of the site by ten feet on the east side of the property. The lot line adjustment will need to be approved by the County of Orange due to an existing lease agreement between the City and the County relative to the Woods End Wilderness Preserve/Laguna Coast Wilderness Park. It is staff's understanding that the County will take it to the Board of Supervisors in March.**

**Staff is prepared to bid the project once the property acquisition is finalized.**

## **II Phase II Recycled Water Distribution System Expansion Project**

**Staff submitted the retrofit plans to the State and County Health departments for review. Staff is working with the State and County to resolve several plan check comments.**

**Staff is preparing to bid a retrofit project including the East Side system and certain sites in the West Side System. The project will go out to bid once plan approval is received from County and State Health. The remaining sites in the West Side System will be handled separately due to unique characteristics that could result in the designation of the sites as "dual-plumbed" as defined in Title 22. Staff is inspecting each of these sites as well as performing coverage tests to determine the appropriate approach to the on-site retrofits.**

**The updated Cost Tracking & Estimate is attached.**

## **III Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) Feasibility Study & Alternatives Analysis**

**The consulting contract has been issued to MC Engineering. MC Engineering conducted a kickoff meeting with Staff in September. The project is expected to be complete in approximately March of 2019.**

**IV Laboratory Certification Update**

**Staff will provide an oral update of the status of the Laboratory ELAP Certification and current sample testing procedures.**

**V South Orange County Supply and System Reliability Projects**

**A. Baker Water Treatment Product Water Conveyance Options**

**Moulton Niguel Water District is evaluating their capital projects schedule regarding a potential new turnout on the South County Pipeline that would include a turnout connection dedicated to the ETWD Baker supply. MNWD has informed staff that they are currently performing a property appraisal to facilitate the acquisition of the property for the new turnout. MNWD has verbally indicated they are prepared to continue the temporary conveyance of water through the Los Alisos interconnection until such time that the permanent conveyance facilities are complete.**

**B. Poseidon HB Ocean Desalination Project**

**As discussed at the ETWD July Engineering Committee meeting, OCWD has entered into a revised non-binding Term Sheet with Poseidon.**

**Poseidon indicates they expect to be before the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Board for consideration of their NPDES Permit renewal in the Fall and before the Coastal Commission sometime in 2019. The feasibility of the project remains contingent upon obtaining all regulatory and environmental approvals/permits along with approval of Met LRP funding based on \$475/AF over 15 years.**

**A meeting has been scheduled for January 31 to review a table OCWD has created estimating how much Poseidon water SMWD, CLB, MNWD and ETWD could receive on a monthly basis. In addition Poseidon is expected to provide a range for the estimated unit cost to distribute the water to each agency along with a range for the total project unit cost of the water. OCWD is looking for a “soft” commitment from each agency sometime this Spring.**

**PHASE II RECYCLED WATER  
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EXPANSION PROJECT  
TOTAL PROJECT COST ESTIMATE**

	Estimate		To Date
	December	January	
<b>Construction</b>			
<b>West Side System</b>			
E.J. Meyer Constructicon Contract	\$3,684,474	\$3,684,474	3,556,400
Allowance for Utility Conflicts			\$107,649
Contingency			\$20,425
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,684,474</b>	<b>\$3,684,474</b>	<b>\$3,684,474</b>
<b>East Side System</b>			
T.E. Roberts Construction Contract	\$1,182,348	\$1,182,348	\$1,187,652
Allowance for Utility Conflicts	\$0	\$0	
Contingency	\$0	\$0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,182,348</b>	<b>\$1,182,348</b>	<b>\$1,187,652</b>
<b>Construction Material (Meter Boxes)</b>	<b>\$17,259</b>	<b>\$17,259</b>	<b>\$17,259</b>
<b>Total Construction</b>			
Construction Contracts	\$4,866,822	\$4,866,822	
Allowance for Utility Conflicts (Contingency)	\$0	\$0	
Contingency	\$0	\$0	
Construction Material (Meter Boxes)	\$17,259	\$17,259	
<b>Total Construction</b>	<b>\$4,884,081</b>	<b>\$4,884,081</b>	<b>\$4,889,386</b>
<b>Engineering Design</b>			
Engineering Design (Tetra Tech)	\$235,827	\$235,827	\$235,827
Retrofit Site Plans	\$66,500	\$66,500	66,489
Easement Exhibits (Tetra Tech)	\$37,662	\$37,662	\$37,662
System Supply Analysis	\$14,960	\$14,960	\$14,960
<b>Subtotal Design</b>	<b>\$354,949</b>	<b>\$354,949</b>	<b>\$354,938</b>
<b>Planning</b>			
CEQA (Dudek)	\$67,805	\$67,805	\$67,805
Funding Research	\$9,701	\$9,701	\$9,701
SRF Application Support	\$13,536	\$13,536	\$13,536
<b>Subtotal Planning</b>	<b>\$91,042</b>	<b>\$91,042</b>	<b>\$91,042</b>
<b>Construction Support</b>			
CEQA Construction Support	\$17,858	\$17,858	\$17,858
Engineering Construction Support - Tetra Tech	\$75,344	\$85,950	\$90,610
Construction Management & Inspection - MWH	\$479,409	\$480,569	\$480,569
Construction Management & Inspection - Geotech	\$105,995	\$105,995	\$104,815
Labor Compliance Consultant - GSLC	\$42,870	\$42,870	\$42,870
Public Relations	\$14,125	\$15,713	\$15,713
Miscellaneous Construction Support	\$26,303	\$26,303	28,707
<b>Subtotal Construction Support</b>	<b>\$761,904</b>	<b>\$775,258</b>	<b>\$781,140</b>
<b>Administration</b>			
Legal	\$10,000	\$10,000	
Funding Research			
SRF Application Support			
Public Relations			
Miscellaneous	\$0	\$0	
Easements Compensation	\$34,600	\$34,600	34,600.00
Title Insurance	\$16,500	\$16,500	\$16,500
<b>Subtotal Administration</b>	<b>\$61,100</b>	<b>\$61,100</b>	<b>\$51,100</b>
<b>On Site Conversions/Retrofits Construction</b>	<b>\$700,000</b>	<b>\$700,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total Project</b>	<b>\$6,853,076</b>	<b>\$6,866,430</b>	<b>\$6,167,605</b>

**F.Y. 2018/19 CAPITAL REPLACEMENT AND REFURBISHMENT PROGRAM BUDGET ITEMS > \$50,000  
BOARD APPROVAL SCHEDULE**

Project Description		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Budget Estimate	Board Approved Cost
<i>2018/19 Capital Projects</i>															
1	Recycled Water Phase II - Retrofits	E	E	E	P	P	P	P	B	A	C	C	C	\$700,000	
2	Replace R-6 Sodium Hypochlorite Tanks (CO)		B	A	C	C	C	C	C					\$210,000	\$163,257
3	Oso Lift Station Improvement Project (CO)	E/CQ	E/CQ	E/CQ	CQ	CQ			B	B	A	C	C	\$1,000,000	
4	Aliso Creek Lift Station Skid Pump and Piping			E	E	E	E	B	A		R			\$200,000	
5	Reconstruct (West Side) Drainage Swayle at the Holding Pond						E	E	B	A	C	C	C	\$68,250	
6	AMR / AMI Implementation	RFP	A	E	E	E	E	E						\$200,000	\$64,550
7	Master Plan Update (CO)				RFP	RFP	RFP	RFP	RFP	A	E	E	E	\$350,000	
8	Old Treatment Plant / Clear Well Demo		ET	ET	ET	ET	ET	ET						\$400,000	
<i>2018/19 Capital Equipment</i>															
1	8-inch Trailer Mounted Emergency Pump		E	E	E	E	B	B	A		R			\$85,000	
2	300-375KW Emergency Generator Trailer		E	E	A			R						\$175,000	\$142,024
<b>Total</b>														<b>\$3,388,250</b>	<b>\$369,831</b>

E = Engineering/Study

C = Construction

O = Order

N = Negotiate

R = Receive

P = Permit

CQ = CEQA

CO = Carry Over

RFP = Request for Proposal

B = Bid

A = Approve by Board

ET = Evaluate

M = Monitoring

BP = Board Presentation

1/17/2019

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING  
OF THE  
FINANCE/INSURANCE COMMITTEE MEETING

December 18, 2018

President Goldman called the Meeting of the Finance/Insurance Committee to order at 8:22 o'clock a.m. on December 18, 2018.

Present at today's meeting were Committee Members, M. SCOTT GOLDMAN, JOSE F. VERGARA, MARK MONIN (via teleconference), KATHRYN FRESHLEY, and MIKE GASKINS.

ROBERT R. HILL, General Manager/Secretary was absent.

Also present were DENNIS P. CAFFERTY, Assistant General Manager/District Engineer, JUDY CIMORELL, Human Resources Manager, NEELY SHAHBAKHTI, Finance Manager/Controller, RICK OLSON, Operations Superintendent, GILBERT J. GRANITO, General Counsel, POLLY WELSCH, Recording Secretary, and CAROL MOORE, Laguna Woods Mayor.

Consent Calendar

- a. Consider approving the November 19, 2018 Finance Committee meeting minutes.

President Goldman asked for a Motion.

Motion: Vice President Vergara made a Motion, seconded by Director Monin and unanimously carried across the Board to approve the Consent calendar.

Roll Call Vote:

President Goldman	aye
Vice President Vergara	aye
Director Gaskins	aye
Director Monin	aye
Director Freshley	aye

Approval of Items Removed from Today's FIC Consent Calendar

Finance Action Items

Finance Report

Ms. Shahbakhti stated that the report is included in the package.

President Goldman stated that on page 13, Revenue Comparison, Administrative Fee is up 482%. Ms. Shahbakhti will review the report and provide an answer to the Board.

President Goldman asked for a Motion.

Motion: Vice President Vergara made a Motion, seconded by Director Gaskins and unanimously approved across the Board to approve the Finance report.

Roll Call Vote:

Vice President Vergara	aye
President Goldman	aye
Director Gaskins	aye
Director Monin	aye
Director Freshley	aye

Finance Information Items

2019/20 Fiscal Year Budget/Cost of Service Evaluation/Preparation and Tentative

Schedule Status Report

Mr. Cafferty stated that staff begins preparing a Budget Schedule based on implementation data in preparing the budget.

President Goldman stated that no action is being taken today, as the new Budget Committee will be assigned in January 2019.

Director Freshley stated that she is not understanding why we hold the Public

Hearing at the end of June and raise rates July 1<sup>st</sup>. President Goldman stated that the Prop 218 Notice is mailed to customers in May and customers have until the Public Hearing in June to provide protest letters to the Board. Mr. Cafferty stated that the Prop 218 Notice provides for a 45-day Notice before the District raises rates.

Ms. Moore suggested providing an overview on what drives the cost of water at an upcoming CAG meeting. Mr. Cafferty noted this suggestion.

President Goldman asked if the COS would be available prior to adopting the Budget. Mr. Cafferty replied yes, and the COS will also be on the District's website.

#### Tiered Water Usage and Revenue Tracking

Ms. Shahbakhti stated that the water usage for the month of November and year to date by class are included in the package.

Ms. Moore indicated that the Tier 2 water usage is high.

#### Comments Regarding Non-Agenda FIC Items

Director Monin welcomed Director Gaskins to the Board.

#### Close Finance and Insurance Committee Meeting

At approximately 8:39 o'clock a.m. the Finance and Insurance Committee meeting was closed.

#### Attorney Report

Mr. Granito reported that there is no need for a Closed Session at today's meeting, therefore Regular Session continued.

#### Adjournment

There being no further business to come before the Board, the following motion was duly made and passed.

Motion: Vice President Vergara made a Motion, seconded by Director Freshley and unanimously carried that today's meeting be adjourned at 8:40 o'clock a.m. to Tuesday, January 22, 2019 at 7:30 o'clock a.m. at the District's Administrative Offices at 24251 Los Alisos Blvd, Lake Forest, CA. 92630.

Roll Call:

Director Freshley	aye
Director Gaskins	aye
Vice President Vergara	aye
President Goldman	aye
Director Monin	aye

Respectfully submitted,

---

POLLY WELSCH  
Recording Secretary

APPROVED:

---

M. SCOTT GOLDMAN, President  
of the El Toro Water District and the  
Board of Directors thereof

---

ROBERT R. HILL, Secretary  
of the El Toro Water District and the  
Board of Directors thereof

# EL TORO WATER DISTRICT INSURANCE UPDATE

January 2019

## **Liability Program**

The Liability Coverage has been renewed for another year by JPIA effective October 1, 2018. Premium for this year is \$156,333.47. Last year's premium was \$137,304.20. The premium is based on payroll and claims experience from previous year.

## **Property Insurance**

There is nothing new to report this quarter.

JPIA recognized ETWD at the Fall Conference with the "President's Special Recognition Award" for having a Loss Ratio of 20%, or less in the Property Program (loss ratio = total losses / total premiums) for the period April 2014 through March 2017.

## **Excess Public Employee Fidelity Program**

There is nothing new to report this quarter.

## **Underground Storage Tank Pollution Liability**

There is nothing new to report this quarter.

## **Dam Failure Liability**

Dam Failure Liability was renewed in October 2018 for \$10,000,000.00 by JPIA. We have additional insurance for El Toro Reservoir & Rossmoor Dam for an additional \$10,000,000.00. The premium for this year \$19,155.00. Last year's premium was \$15,855.00.

## **Fiduciary Liability Policy**

There is nothing new to report this quarter.

## **Liability & Property Claims**

1. On December 23, 2018, our employee's tailgate was stolen off his company truck that was parked in front of his house. The police wrote a report which was sent to JPIA. JPIA has approved a replacement tailgate. This is a closed claim.

### **Workers' Compensation Policy**

The Workers' Compensation Policy was renewed as of July 1, 2018 and runs through June 30, 2019. The District's experience modification rate is down from 1.17 to 0.83 for FY 18/19.

### **Workers' Compensation Claims**

There were two worker's compensation claims for this quarter. One of the injuries required modified duty only and the other was with loss time. Both employees are back to full duty.

### **Medical Insurance**

The District offers three medical plans as follows:

Kaiser Health - \$10 office co-pay with no annual deductibles.

Anthem Blue Cross – HMO; Offers a \$10 copay with no annual deductibles.

Anthem Blue Cross – PPO; this plan offers benefits within the physician network and outside of the network. In network there is a co-pay of \$15.00 with an annual deductible of \$200 per person and \$600 per family. Out of the network, benefits are offered at 20% cost to the employee for all covered services with the same annual deductibles.

Average cost per month per employee for the second quarter is \$1338.50.

### **Vision Insurance**

VSP provides vision coverage to our employees, Directors and dependents. It provides an annual eye exam and discounted rates for frames, lenses and contacts.

The cost per month per employee for the second quarter is \$17.21.

### **Dental Insurance**

The District provides dental coverage with Delta Dental. Our dental insurance pays up to \$1,500 for the upcoming year for covered services. All preventative services are offered every six months with the copay waived.

Average cost per month per employee for the second quarter is \$80.12.

### **Long and Short Term Disability Insurance**

The District offers Long and Short Term Disability Program through Lincoln National Life Insurance Company. The Long Term Disability program provides a maximum monthly benefit of \$10,000. The Short Term Disability program provides a maximum weekly benefit of \$ 1,500.

Both Short and Long Term Disability Programs are paid by the District and provides disability payments up to  $66 \frac{2}{3}$  of an employee's weekly or monthly salary if the claim is approved.

Average cost per month per employee for the second quarter is \$45.19.

**Long Term Care Insurance**

Long Term care is a program that provides a monthly benefit of \$2,500 to be applied to home health care or an assisted living facility.

Average cost per month per employee for the second quarter is \$7.65.

**Life Insurance Coverage**

The District offers Life Insurance coverage through Lincoln National Life Insurance Company at twice the employee's annual salary up to a maximum of \$300,000.

Lincoln National Life Insurance Company also provides life insurance coverage for the Directors.

Premium rates are based on age and salary of insured employees. The premium is adjusted on the employee's birthday every fifth year.

Average cost per month per employee for the second quarter is \$37.48.

**Employee Assistance Program (EAP) Coverage**

UNUM is our carrier for our Employee Assistance Program. This program offers assistance in many areas such as: childcare, eldercare, legal consultations, and health information, personal relationship issues, financial planning assistance, stress management and career development. This benefit also comes with a \$5,000 portable term life insurance benefit.

The cost per month per employee for the second quarter is \$1.70.

**An insurance report of Budget vs. Actual Costs for fiscal year 2018/2019 is attached for the Board's review as well as a summary of currently held District insurance policies.**

Submitted by:  
Nancy Laursen  
Judy Cimorell

**Budget vs. Actual - Q2 2018/19  
1/1/2019**

	<b>Annual Budget</b>	<b>Actual Paid to Date</b>	<b>Difference</b>	
<b>Insurance Coverage</b>				
Liability	\$140,000	\$156,333	\$16,333	
Property	\$70,000	\$61,600	(\$8,400)	
Fiduciary Liability (Pd 2 years 9/2018 - 8/2020)	\$6,300	\$12,327	\$6,027	
Dam Ins. (includes Excess)	\$16,650	\$19,155	\$2,505	
less SMWD- 50% & MNWD 5% - R-6	(\$8,325) (\$833)	(\$7,928) (\$793)	\$397 \$40	
Underground Storage Tank	\$1,250	\$1,385	\$135	
Excess Crime	\$1,750	\$1,900	\$150	
<b>Total Insurance</b>	<b>\$226,792</b>	<b>\$243,979</b>	<b>\$17,187</b>	
			<b>Accumulative Q1 &amp; Q2 Actual</b>	<b>Difference</b>
<b>Benefits - Directors</b>				
Long Term Care	\$18,471	\$9,236	\$1,978	(\$7,258)
Dental	\$4,728	\$2,364	\$1,911	(\$453)
Vision	\$1,045	\$523	\$482	(\$41)
Life	\$185	\$93	\$64	(\$28)
<b>Total Benefits Directors</b>	<b>\$24,429</b>	<b>\$12,215</b>	<b>\$4,435</b>	<b>(\$7,779)</b>
<b>Retiree Benefits</b>				
Medical	\$293,429	\$146,715	\$140,716	(\$5,999)
Employee paid	(\$29,343)	(\$14,672)	(\$14,072)	\$600
Anthem Supplement	\$13,299	\$6,650	\$6,549	(\$101)
<b>Total retiree benefits</b>	<b>\$277,385</b>	<b>\$138,693</b>	<b>\$133,193</b>	<b>(\$5,500)</b>
<b>Employee Benefits</b>				
Emp.Assistance Program	\$1,205	\$603	\$606	\$3
Medical	\$1,257,815	\$628,908	\$533,459	(\$95,448)
Emp. Co-pay	(\$95,451)	(\$47,726)	(\$42,515)	\$5,210
Life/AD&D	\$27,902	\$13,951	\$13,648	(\$303)
Dental	\$59,475	\$29,738	\$29,038	(\$700)
Vision	\$12,341	\$6,171	\$6,213	\$42
LTD/STD	\$35,564	\$17,782	\$16,257	(\$1,525)
LTC	\$9,015	\$4,508	\$3,723	(\$784)
LTC-Emp. Paid	(\$2,598)	(\$1,299)	(\$984)	\$315
Workers comp.	\$160,000	\$80,000	\$51,988	(\$28,012)
<b>Total Employee Benefits</b>	<b>\$1,465,268</b>	<b>\$732,634</b>	<b>\$611,432</b>	<b>(\$121,202)</b>

**SUMMARY OF COVERAGE**

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<b>Type of Coverage</b>	<b><u>GENERAL LIABILITY</u></b>	<b>Coverage Term: 10/18-19</b>
<b>Coverage Includes</b>	1. Commercial General Liability 2. Contractual Liability 3. Products/Completed Operations 4. Personal Injury	<b>Premium - \$156,333</b>
<b>Coverage Limits</b>	<b>Insurance Carrier</b>  Pooled Self-insured	<b>Policy Number</b>  MOLC - 100110

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<b>Type of Coverage</b>	<b><u>AUTO LIABILITY</u></b>	<b>Coverage Term: 10/18-19</b>
<b>Coverage Includes</b>	1. Owned Automobiles/Trucks 2. Non-owned Automobiles/Trucks 3. Hired Automobiles/Trucks	<b>Premium - Included</b>
<b>Coverage Limits</b>	<b>Insurance Carrier</b>  Pooled Self-insured	<b>Policy Number</b>  MOLC - 100110

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<b>Type of Coverage</b>	<b><u>PUBLIC OFFICIALS LIABILITY</u></b>	<b>Coverage Term: 10/18-19</b>
<b>Coverage Includes</b>	1. Errors & Omissions	<b>Premium - Included</b>
<b>Coverage Limits</b>	<b>Insurance Carrier</b>  Pooled Self-insured	<b>Policy Number</b>  MOLC - 100110

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<b>Type of Coverage</b>	<b><u>PROPERTY</u></b>	<b>Coverage Term: 4/18 - 19</b>
<b>Coverage Includes</b>	1. Basic Property Values- Building, Fixed Equipment, Personal Property 2. Mobile Equipment Value 3. Licensed Vehicle - Comprehensive & Collision - Private Passenger, Light Truck, Sport Utility, Other Vehicles	<b>\$61,600</b>
<b>Automobile Physical Damage</b> Comprehensive - 83 Vehicles Collision - 83 Vehicles		
<b>Coverage Limits</b>	<b>Insurance Carrier</b>  Pooled Self-insured	<b>Policy Number</b>  MOLC - 100110

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<b>Type of Coverage</b>	<b><u>EXCESS CRIME PROGRAM</u></b>	<b>Coverage Term: 4/18- 19</b>
<b>Coverage Includes</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Public Employee Dishonesty</li> <li>2. Forgery or Alteration</li> <li>3. Computer Fraud</li> <li>4. Faithful Performance of Duty</li> <li>5. Treasurer/Tax Collector/Board Members (included)</li> </ol>	<b>Premium - \$1,900</b>
<b>Coverage Limits</b>	<b>Insurance Carrier</b>	<b>Policy Number</b>
	Pooled Self-insured	MOLC - 100110

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<b>Type of Coverage</b>	<b><u>UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK POLLUTION LIABILITY</u></b>	<b>Coverage Term: 7/18-19</b>
<b>Coverage Includes</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Claims-Made</li> <li>2. Environmental Incident</li> </ol>	<b>Premium - \$1,385</b>
<b>Covers 1 Tank Located at: 23542 Moulton Parkway Laguna Woods, CA 92637</b>		
<b>Coverage Limits</b>	<b>Insurance Carrier</b>	<b>Policy Number</b>
	Pooled Self-insured	MOLC - 100110

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<b>Type of Coverage</b>	<b><u>DAM FAILURE LIABILITY</u></b>	<b>Coverage Term: 10/18-19</b>
<b>Coverage (Includes Excess Ins. for El Toro Reservoir)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bodily Injury</li> <li>2. Property Damage</li> </ol>	<b>Premium - \$19,155</b>
<b>Covers: El Toro Reservoir Rossmoor Dam</b>		
<b>Coverage Limits</b>	<b>Insurance Carrier</b>	<b>Policy Number</b>
<b>\$20 Million – ETWD &amp; Rossmoor</b>	Pooled Self-insured	MOLC - 100110

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<b>Type of Coverage</b>	<b><u>FIDUCIARY LIABILITY</u></b>	<b>Coverage Term: 9/18-19</b>
<b>Coverage Includes</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Executive Protection Policy</li> </ol>	<b>Premium - \$12,327</b>
2 years Pre-paid Premium		
<b>Parent Organization: ETWD Retirement Savings Plan &amp; Trust Agreement</b>		
<b>Coverage Limits</b>	<b>Insurance Carrier</b>	<b>Policy Number</b>
	Travelers Casualty & Surety Co. of America	105992703

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Type of Coverage	<b><u>WORKERS' COMPENSATION</u></b>	Coverage Term: 7/18 - 6/19
Coverage Includes	1. Coverage A - Workers' Compensation 2. Coverage B - Employer's Liability	Premium - Paid Quarterly Varies per Payroll
Coverage Limits Coverage A \$0 - \$2 Million \$2 Million to Statutory	Insurance Carrier Pooled Self-insured	Policy Number MOLC - 100110
Coverage Limits Coverage B \$0 - \$2 Million \$2 Million excess of \$2 Million SIR	Insurance Carrier Pooled Self-insured	Policy Number MOLC - 100110

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Type of Coverage	<b><u>LIFE &amp; ACCIDENT</u></b>	2nd Quarter Premium \$6,892
Coverage Includes	Coverage - 2 X Annual Income (Max. of \$300,000)	
Insurance Carrier	Lincoln National Life Insurance Co.	Policy # 10218807
Eligibility Period	2 Months After Hire	
Plan Wait or Deductible	60 Days	

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Type of Coverage	<b><u>LONG / SHORT TERM DISABILITY</u></b>	2nd Quarter Premium \$8,270
Coverage Includes	66 2/3 Insured Earnings Max. of \$10,000	
Insurance Carrier	Lincoln National Life Insurance Co.	Policy # 10218808
Eligibility Period	1 Year After Hire	
Plan Wait or Deductible	30 Days STD 90 Days or 9 Weeks LTD	

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Type of Coverage	<b><u>LONG TERM CARE</u></b>	2nd Quarter Premium \$1,400
Coverage Includes	\$2,500/Month \$150,000 Total Benefit	
Insurance Carrier	UNUM	Policy # 220384
Eligibility Period	1 Year After Hire	
Plan Wait or Deductible	365 Days	

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Type of Coverage	<u>PERSONAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE</u>	2nd Quarter Premium Employee Paid
Coverage Includes	\$50,000 or \$100,000	
Insurance Carrier	INA	Policy # OKH-1253-56
Eligibility Period	Optional	
Plan Wait or Deductible	None	

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Type of Coverage	<u>DENTAL</u>	2nd Quarter Premium \$15,669
Coverage Includes	\$25.00 or \$50.00/Family	
Insurance Carrier	Delta Dental Plan of California	Policy #399-1012
Eligibility Period	2 Months After Hire	
Plan Wait or Deductible	60 Days	

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Type of Coverage	<u>MEDICAL</u>	2nd Quarter Premium \$308,402
Coverage Includes	HMO or PPO by Employee Choice	
Insurance Carrier	Anthem Blue Cross / Kaiser Insurance thru ACWA	Policy #229CA
Eligibility Period	1 Month After Hire	
Plan Wait or Deductible	30 Days	

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\* Premium includes employees and retirees

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Type of Coverage	<u>VISION</u>	2nd Quarter Premium \$3,373
Coverage Includes	Annual Exam/Frame Every 2 Years	
Insurance Carrier	Vision Service Plan thru ACWA	Policy #399-1012
Eligibility Period	2 Months After Hire	
Plan Wait or Deductible	60 Days	

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# *President's Special Recognition Award*

*The President of the  
ACWA JPIA  
hereby gives Special Recognition to*

## *El Toro Water District*

*for achieving a low ratio of "Paid Claims and Case Reserves" to "Deposit Premiums"  
in the Property Program for the period 04/01/2014 - 03/31/2017  
announced at the Board of Directors' Meeting in San Diego.*

*E. G. "Jerry" Gladbach*

*E. G. "Jerry" Gladbach, President*



*November 26, 2018*

EL TORO WATER DISTRICT  
FINANCIAL REPORT  
January 21, 2019

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**EL TORO WATER DISTRICT  
BALANCE SHEET**

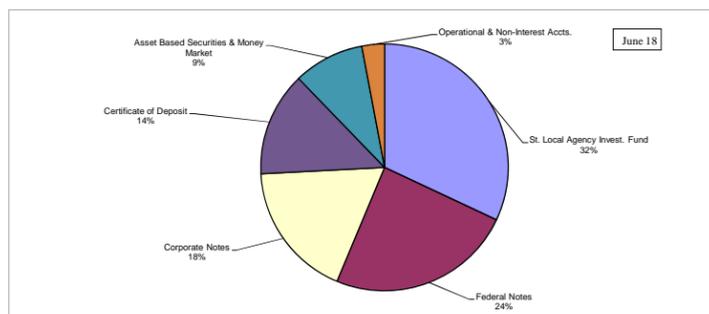
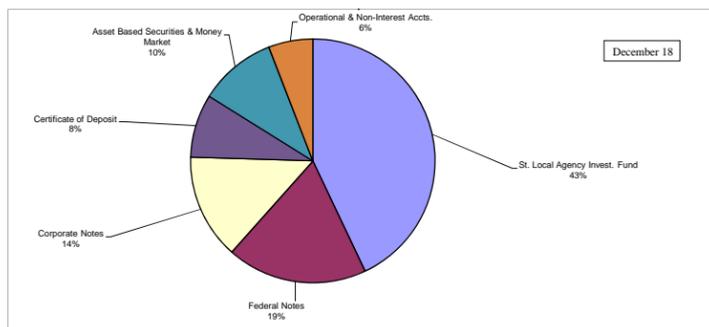
	<b>12/31/18 (Unaudited)</b>	<b>June 30, 2018 (Audited)</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current Assets		
Cash & Investments	\$5,823,412	\$2,459,711
Receivables:		
Accounts Receivable	3,302,587	3,282,569
Notes Receivable	-	-
Inventories	661,326	659,179
Prepaid Expenses	340,461	207,509
Total Current Assets	10,127,787	6,608,969
Restricted Assets		
Cash & Investments	12,280,582	11,589,909
Total Restricted Assets	12,280,582	11,589,909
Non-Current Assets		
Utility Plant:		
Land & Easements	7,451,585	7,451,585
Long Term Leases	342,382	342,382
Equipment	113,442,734	112,921,077
Collection & Impound Reservoirs	6,243,706	6,243,706
Structure & Improvements	34,734,945	34,734,945
Total Utility Plant	162,215,354	161,693,697
Less Accumulated Depreciation & Amortization	(73,222,776)	(71,020,533)
Net Utility Plant	88,992,578	90,673,164
Construction Work in Progress	6,548,775	5,436,790
Notes Receivable	-	-
Total Non-current Assets	95,541,353	96,109,954
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$117,949,722</b>	<b>\$114,308,831</b>

**EL TORO WATER DISTRICT  
BALANCE SHEET**

	<b>12/31/18 (Unaudited)</b>	<b>June 30, 2018 (Audited)</b>
<b>LIABILITIES and EQUITY</b>		
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities Payable		
Accounts Payable	\$1,247,852	\$2,478,256
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt	401,152	1,782,485
Other Current Liabilities	2,296,787	2,109,095
Total Current Liabilities Payable		
From Current Assets	3,945,791	6,369,836
Long Term Debt		
Long Term Debt	50,195,811	45,218,263
Total Long Term Debt	50,195,811	45,218,263
Total Liabilities	54,141,603	51,588,100
Fund Equity		
Retained Earnings - Reserved	17,034,893	17,034,893
Contributed Capital	8,744,767	8,744,767
Retained Earnings - Unreserved	36,941,072	38,037,954
Net Income	1,087,387	(1,096,882)
Total Fund Equity	63,808,119	62,720,732
Total Liabilities & Fund Equity	\$117,949,722	\$114,308,831

**CASH & INVESTMENTS**  
**SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY TYPE**

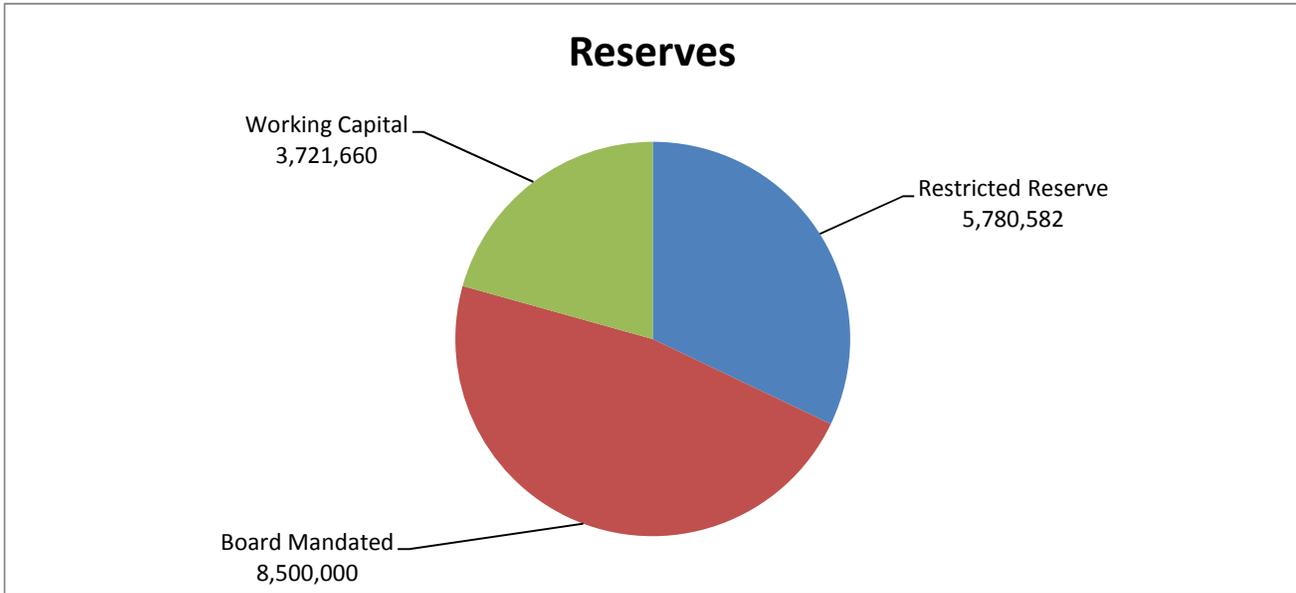
	Maturity Dates	Par	Market Value 12/31/18	Financial Institution	YTM 12/31/18	Original Cost 12/31/18
State Local Agency Investment Fund	NA	NA	\$7,736,793	LAIF	2.29%	\$7,736,793
US Treasury N/B - Coupon Rate 1.625%	7/31/2020	60,000	59,149	US Bank/CAMP	1.60%	60,038
US Treasury N/B - Coupon Rate 1.375%	8/31/2020	110,000	107,925	US Bank/CAMP	1.53%	109,502
US Treasury N/B - Coupon Rate 1.375%	8/31/2020	260,000	255,095	US Bank/CAMP	1.44%	259,523
US Treasury N/B - Coupon Rate 1.375%	10/31/2020	95,000	93,070	US Bank/CAMP	1.65%	94,228
US Treasury N/B - Coupon Rate 1.750%	12/31/2020	340,000	335,152	US Bank/CAMP	1.90%	338,513
US Treasury N/B - Coupon Rate 1.375%	1/31/2021	50,000	48,854	US Bank/CAMP	2.05%	49,006
US Treasury N/B - Coupon Rate 1.125%	2/28/2021	150,000	145,670	US Bank/CAMP	2.41%	144,428
US Treasury N/B - Coupon Rate 2.000%	5/31/2021	490,000	484,564	US Bank/CAMP	2.62%	481,272
Intl BK of Recon & Dev Global Notes - Coupon Rate 1.125%	11/27/2019	110,000	108,567	US Bank/CAMP	1.50%	109,098
Intl BK of Recon & Dev Notes - Coupon Rate 1.875%	4/21/2020	90,000	89,167	US Bank/CAMP	1.90%	89,922
Inter-American Devel BK Note - Coupon Rate 1.625%	5/12/2020	150,000	148,077	US Bank/CAMP	1.70%	149,645
Intl BK of Recon & Dev Notes - Coupon Rate 1.561%	9/12/2020	90,000	88,351	US Bank/CAMP	1.64%	89,784
Inter-American Development Bank - Coupon Rate 2.125%	1/19/2020	90,000	89,160	US Bank/CAMP	1.81%	90,834
Intl Finance Note - Coupon Rate 2.250%	1/25/2021	70,000	69,541	US Bank/CAMP	2.35%	69,794
Intl Finance Corporation Note - Coupon Rate 2.635%	3/9/2021	90,000	89,898	US Bank/CAMP	2.66%	89,933
Inter-American Dev Bank Note - Coupon Rate 1.875%	3/15/2021	200,000	197,027	US Bank/CAMP	2.56%	196,046
Inter-American Dev Bank Note - Coupon Rate 2.625%	4/19/2021	70,000	70,069	US Bank/CAMP	2.70%	69,846
CA ST TXBL GO Bonds - Coupon Rate 2.800%	4/1/2021	100,000	99,912	US Bank/CAMP	2.80%	100,004
FNA 2018-MS A2 - Coupon Rate 3.560%	9/25/2021	54,885	55,501	US Bank/CAMP	2.27%	55,976
FNMA Notes - Coupon Rate 1.000%	8/28/2019	500,000	494,672	US Bank/CAMP	1.10%	498,650
FNMA Notes - Coupon Rate 1.500%	2/28/2020	200,000	197,724	US Bank/CAMP	1.52%	199,872
<b>Federal Notes</b>		<b>3,369,885</b>	<b>3,327,144</b>			<b>3,345,911</b>
US Bankcorp (Callable) Notes - Coupon Rate 2.200%	4/25/2019	150,000	149,672	US Bank/CAMP	1.47%	152,727
American Honda Finance - Coupon Rate 1.200%	7/12/2019	150,000	148,886	US Bank/CAMP	1.48%	148,887
Goldman Sachs Group Inc - Coupon Rate 1.950%	7/23/2019	60,000	59,601	US Bank/CAMP	1.96%	59,993
Cisco Systems Notes - Coupon Rate 1.400%	9/20/2019	150,000	148,654	US Bank/CAMP	1.42%	149,931
Honeywell International Corp. Notes - Coupon Rate 1.800%	10/30/2019	25,000	24,755	US Bank/CAMP	1.84%	24,981
American Express Credit Corp. - Coupon Rate 1.700%	10/30/2019	100,000	98,898	US Bank/CAMP	1.99%	99,240
Citigroup Inc. Corp. Note - Coupon Rate 2.450%	1/10/2020	50,000	49,599	US Bank/CAMP	1.90%	50,607
BB&T Corp. Note - Coupon Rate 2.450%	1/15/2020	100,000	99,302	US Bank/CAMP	2.08%	101,053
Morgan Stanley Corp. Bonds - Coupon Rate 2.650%	1/27/2020	40,000	39,700	US Bank/CAMP	2.35%	40,346
IBM Corp. Notes - Coupon Rate 1.900%	1/27/2020	100,000	98,862	US Bank/CAMP	1.93%	99,904
Microsoft Corp. Note - Coupon Rate 1.850%	2/6/2020	90,000	89,347	US Bank/CAMP	1.87%	89,940
Apple Inc. Bonds - Coupon Rate 1.900%	2/7/2020	80,000	79,305	US Bank/CAMP	1.92%	79,961
Chevron Corp Notes - Coupon Rate 1.991%	3/3/2020	70,000	69,377	US Bank/CAMP	1.99%	70,000
Walt Disney Corp Notes - Coupon Rate 1.950%	3/4/2020	20,000	19,806	US Bank/CAMP	1.96%	19,995
Exxon Mobil Corp Note - Coupon Rate 1.912%	3/6/2020	90,000	89,191	US Bank/CAMP	1.75%	90,402
John Deere Capital Corp. - Coupon Rate 2.200%	3/13/2020	40,000	39,631	US Bank/CAMP	2.23%	39,969
Goldman Sachs Group Inc Corp Notes - Coupon Rate 2.600%	4/23/2020	30,000	29,707	US Bank/CAMP	2.28%	30,226
General Dynamics Corp. - Coupon Rate 2.875%	5/1/2020	50,000	50,034	US Bank/CAMP	3.06%	49,823
Apple Inc. Bonds - Coupon Rate 1.800%	5/1/2020	60,000	59,244	US Bank/CAMP	1.84%	59,939
Intel Corp Notes - Coupon Rate 1.850%	5/1/2020	90,000	88,897	US Bank/CAMP	1.86%	89,966
Home Depot Inc Corp Notes - Coupon Rate 1.800%	6/5/2020	40,000	39,428	US Bank/CAMP	1.82%	39,977
Walt Disney Corp Notes - Coupon Rate 1.800%	6/5/2020	70,000	68,974	US Bank/CAMP	1.84%	69,919
John Deere Capital Corp Notes - Coupon Rate 1.950%	6/22/2020	20,000	19,688	US Bank/CAMP	1.97%	19,988
State Street Corp Notes - Coupon Rate 2.550%	8/18/2020	10,000	9,916	US Bank/CAMP	1.83%	10,208
State Street Corp Notes - Coupon Rate 2.550%	8/18/2020	70,000	69,412	US Bank/CAMP	1.82%	71,471
Caterpillar Finl Service Note - Coupon Rate 1.850%	9/4/2020	70,000	68,637	US Bank/CAMP	1.88%	69,941
Citigroup Inc Corp Notes - Coupon Rate 2.650%	10/26/2020	40,000	39,468	US Bank/CAMP	2.34%	40,360
Paccar Financial Corp Notes - Coupon Rate 2.050%	11/13/2020	20,000	19,677	US Bank/CAMP	2.05%	19,988
VISA Inc. (Callable) Corp Notes - Coupon Rate 2.200%	12/14/2020	20,000	19,783	US Bank/CAMP	1.85%	20,220
Wal-Mart Stores Inc. Corp. Note - Coupon Rate 1.900%	12/15/2020	90,000	88,588	US Bank/CAMP	1.95%	89,870
Paccar Financial Corp Notes - Coupon Rate 2.800%	3/1/2021	30,000	29,728	US Bank/CAMP	2.82%	29,985
National Rural Util Coop - Coupon Rate 2.900%	3/15/2021	35,000	34,841	US Bank/CAMP	2.94%	34,961
United Parcel Service Corporate Bond - Coupon Rate 2.050%	4/1/2021	90,000	88,427	US Bank/CAMP	2.10%	89,858
Toyota Motor Credit Corp Notes - Coupon Rate 2.950%	4/13/2021	90,000	90,014	US Bank/CAMP	2.96%	89,964
PepsiCo Inc. Corp. Note - Coupon Rate 2.000%	4/15/2021	30,000	29,402	US Bank/CAMP	2.01%	29,994
Hershey Company Corp. Note - Coupon Rate 3.100%	5/15/2021	40,000	40,354	US Bank/CAMP	3.12%	39,972
American Express Co. - Coupon Rate 3.375%	5/17/2021	45,000	45,072	US Bank/CAMP	3.38%	44,992
Charles Schwab Corp. Corp. Notes - Coupon Rate 3.250%	5/21/2021	55,000	55,268	US Bank/CAMP	3.25%	54,998
Bank of America Note - Coupon Rate 2.328%	10/1/2021	90,000	88,243	US Bank/CAMP	2.33%	90,000
<b>Corporate Notes</b>		<b>2,500,000</b>	<b>2,477,388</b>			<b>2,504,565</b>
Svenska Handelsbanken NY LT CD - Coupon Rate 1.890%	1/10/2019	200,000	199,970	US Bank/CAMP	1.91%	200,000
Bank of Montreal Chicago CD - Coupon Rate 1.880%	2/7/2019	180,000	179,927	US Bank/CAMP	1.90%	180,000
Sumitomo Mitsui Bank CD - Coupon Rate 2.050%	5/3/2019	180,000	179,576	US Bank/CAMP	2.05%	180,000
Skandinav Enskilda Banken NY CD - Coupon Rate 1.840%	8/2/2019	180,000	178,994	US Bank/CAMP	1.85%	179,930
MUFG Bank LTD/NY CD - Coupon Rate 2.070%	9/25/2019	100,000	99,302	US Bank/CAMP	2.07%	100,000
Credit Suisse New York CD - Coupon Rate 2.670%	2/7/2020	100,000	99,829	US Bank/CAMP	2.67%	100,000
Nordea Bank AB NY CD - Coupon Rate 2.720%	2/20/2020	90,000	89,945	US Bank/CAMP	2.72%	90,000
Bank of Nova Scotia Houston CD - Coupon Rate 3.080%	6/5/2020	100,000	100,292	US Bank/CAMP	3.10%	99,962
Westpac Banking Corp NY CD - Coupon Rate 2.050%	8/3/2020	150,000	147,965	US Bank/CAMP	2.05%	150,000
Swedbank (NewYork) CD - Coupon Rate 2.270%	11/16/2020	135,000	132,440	US Bank/CAMP	2.30%	135,000
Royal Bank of Canada NY CD - Coupon Rate 3.240%	6/7/2021	100,000	100,010	US Bank/CAMP	3.24%	100,000
<b>Certificate of Deposit</b>		<b>1,515,000</b>	<b>1,508,252</b>			<b>1,514,892</b>
CNH 2017-A A2 - Coupon Rate 1.640%	7/15/2020	29,902	29,872	US Bank/CAMP	1.80%	29,901
Toyota ABS 2017-A A3 - Coupon Rate 1.730%	2/15/2021	44,951	44,631	US Bank/CAMP	1.74%	44,946
John Deere ABS 2017-A A3 - Coupon Rate 1.780%	4/15/2021	26,421	26,232	US Bank/CAMP	1.79%	26,417
Toyota ABS 2017-B A3 - Coupon Rate 1.760%	7/15/2021	100,000	99,077	US Bank/CAMP	1.76%	99,992
Honda ABS 2017-1 A3 - Coupon Rate 1.720%	7/21/2021	32,863	32,580	US Bank/CAMP	1.72%	32,861
Hyundai ABS 2017-A A3 - Coupon Rate 1.760%	8/15/2021	40,000	39,605	US Bank/CAMP	1.76%	39,997
Nissan ABS 2017-A A3 - Coupon Rate 1.740%	8/15/2021	50,000	49,535	US Bank/CAMP	1.74%	49,985
Ally ABS 2017-2 A3 - Coupon Rate 1.780%	8/15/2021	61,208	60,744	US Bank/CAMP	1.79%	61,200
Honda ABS 2017-2 A3 - Coupon Rate 1.680%	8/15/2021	90,000	89,069	US Bank/CAMP	1.68%	89,992
CCCIT 2017-A9 A9 - Coupon Rate 1.800%	9/20/2021	100,000	99,194	US Bank/CAMP	1.80%	99,993
John Deere ABS 2017-B A3 - Coupon Rate 1.820%	10/15/2021	30,000	29,661	US Bank/CAMP	1.82%	29,998
Ford ABS 2017-B A3 - Coupon Rate 1.690%	11/15/2021	70,000	69,137	US Bank/CAMP	1.69%	69,997
American Express 2017-4 A - Coupon Rate 1.640%	12/15/2021	100,000	99,533	US Bank/CAMP	1.65%	99,984
Hyundai ABS 2017-B A3 - Coupon Rate 1.770%	1/15/2022	80,000	78,931	US Bank/CAMP	1.78%	79,986
Ally 2017-5 A3 - Coupon Rate 1.990%	3/15/2022	70,000	69,303	US Bank/CAMP	1.99%	69,995
Ford 2017-C A3 - Coupon Rate 2.010%	3/15/2022	110,000	108,706	US Bank/CAMP	2.02%	109,980
Citibank 2017-A3 A3 - Coupon Rate 1.920%	4/7/2022	100,000	98,725	US Bank/CAMP	1.82%	100,267
JDOT 2018-A A3 - Coupon Rate 2.660%	4/15/2022	20,000	19,935	US Bank/CAMP	2.66%	19,999
Hart 2018-A A3 - Coupon Rate 2.790%	7/15/2022	35,000	34,972	US Bank/CAMP	2.80%	34,995
MBart 2018-1 A3 - Coupon Rate 3.030%	1/15/2023	55,000	55,099	US Bank/CAMP	3.03%	54,998
CAMP Money Market Fund	NA	NA	596,214	US Bank/CAMP	2.46%	596,214
<b>Asset Based Securities &amp; Money Market</b>		<b>1,245,344</b>	<b>1,830,755</b>			<b>1,841,705</b>
<b>Total Camp Investments</b>		<b>8,630,229</b>	<b>9,143,538</b>			<b>9,207,073</b>
<b>Operational &amp; Non-Interest Bearing Accounts</b>						
ETWD General Cash Account	NA	NA	1,011,823	Union Bank of Cal.	0.00%	1,011,823
ETWD Capital Facilities Reserve Account	NA	NA	45,853	Union Bank of Cal.	0.00%	45,853
ETWD Payroll Account	NA	NA	0	Union Bank of Cal.	0.00%	0
ETWD Petty Cash Account	NA	NA	700	Union Bank of Cal.	0.00%	700
<b>Operational &amp; Non-Interest Accts.</b>			<b>1,058,377</b>			<b>1,058,377</b>
<b>Total Investments &amp; Cash</b>			<b>\$17,938,708</b>			<b>\$18,002,242</b>



**LIQUIDITY**

	December 31, 2018		June 30, 2018	
	\$	%	\$	%
DEMAND	\$ 9,391,383	52.17%	\$ 4,910,610	35.03%
30 Days	\$ 200,000	1.11%	\$ -	0.00%
31-180 Days	\$ 512,727	2.85%	\$ 398,073	2.84%
181 - 360	\$ 1,370,709	7.61%	\$ 712,727	5.08%
361-1800 Days	\$ 6,527,423	36.26%	\$ 7,995,983	57.04%
TOTAL	\$ 18,002,242	100.00%	\$ 14,017,392	100.00%

**EL TORO WATER DISTRICT  
RESERVE ANALYSIS  
31-Dec-18**



Restricted Reserve	\$	5,780,582
Board Mandated	\$	8,500,000
Capital Cash Flow / Compliance	\$	3,721,660
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>18,002,242</b>

**Restricted Reserve**

SRFL-Recycled	\$	1,602,958
Capital Facilities Reserve	\$	64,514
Tiered Cons Fund	\$	2,436,418
Baker Funding	\$	1,676,691
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>5,780,582</b>

**Board Mandated Minimum Reserve Levels**

Capital Construction	\$	3,000,000
Rate Stabilization	\$	2,200,000
Operations	\$	1,300,000
Working Capital	\$	2,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>8,500,000</b>

Six months operating expense requirement:	\$11,119,197
Cash less restricted reserve on hand:	\$12,221,660

## EL TORO WATER DISTRICT CHANGE IN RESERVES

	<u>December 31, 2018</u>	<u>Year to Date</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
Operating Revenue	2,017,541	13,352,100	25,189,081
Non-operating Revenue	147,940	968,391	1,601,543
Total Revenue	<u>2,165,482</u>	<u>14,320,491</u>	<u>26,790,623</u>
Operating Expenses	1,652,374	10,649,754	22,753,546
Depreciation	366,470	2,198,820	4,343,207
Non-operating Expenses	64,088	384,530	790,753
Total Expenses	<u>2,082,932</u>	<u>13,233,104</u>	<u>27,887,506</u>
NET INCOME	82,549	1,087,387	(1,096,882)
Non-Cash Items:			
Add: Depreciation	366,470	2,198,820	4,343,207
Change in Notes Receivable/Grant Fund	-	-	-
Loan Proceeds	-	4,977,548	(1,776,305)
Less: Debt Service	(1,381,333)	(1,381,333)	36,668
Capital Improvements	(45,459)	(1,633,643)	(5,604,856)
Total Non-Cash Items	<u>(1,060,322)</u>	<u>4,161,392</u>	<u>(3,001,286)</u>
CHANGE IN RESERVES	<u>(977,773)</u>	<u>5,248,779</u>	<u>(4,098,168)</u>

**EL TORO WATER DISTRICT**  
**Cash Sheet**  
**For the month ending December 31, 2018**

CHECK NUMBER	PAYMENT DATE	VENDOR NAME	PAYMENT AMOUNT
86279	12/20/2018	STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD	1,602,958.00
86167	12/06/2018	MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT OF ORANGE CO.	526,017.66
86267	12/20/2018	STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD	258,145.84
86180	12/06/2018	TEXAS CAPITAL BANK LEASING DIVISION	144,645.05
86229	12/20/2018	ACWA HEALTH BENEFITS AUTHORITY	120,819.65
<b>TOTAL CHECKS OVER \$50,000</b>			<b>\$ 2,652,586.20</b>
<b>TOTAL CHECKS IN REGISTER</b>			<b>\$ 3,006,297.38</b>

**INTERBANK WIRES / DEBIT TRANSFERS**

12/07/2018	PAYROLL DIRECT DEPOSIT	140,837.22
12/07/2018	FEDERAL DEPOSIT LIABILITY	28,531.41
12/07/2018	SDI & STATE TAX	10,566.13
12/07/2018	WAGE GARNISHMENTS	585.00
12/07/2018	PRUDENTIAL (401K)	48,319.54
12/07/2018	PRUDENTIAL (457)	14,601.07
12/14/2018	PAYROLL BOARD OF DIRECTOR	5,798.93
12/14/2018	SS, MEDICARE, SDI & STATE TAX	1,673.55
12/14/2018	PRUDENTIAL (457)	3,125.50
12/21/2018	PAYROLL DIRECT DEPOSIT	133,987.78
12/21/2018	FEDERAL DEPOSIT LIABILITY	28,969.82
12/21/2018	SDI & STATE TAX	10,739.51
12/21/2018	WAGE GARNISHMENTS	585.00
12/21/2018	PRUDENTIAL (401K)	47,549.55
12/21/2018	PRUDENTIAL (457)	14,177.90
12/31/2018	ADP AND BANK FEES	4,727.72
<b>TOTAL INTERBANK WIRES / DEBIT TRANSFERS</b>		<b>\$ 494,775.63</b>

**TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS \$ 3,501,073.01**

**ETWD EMPLOYEES**

CHECK NUMBER	PAYMENT DATE	PAYEE (DESCRIPTION)	PAYMENT AMOUNT
86258	12/20/2018	RAYMUND LLADA (Expense Reimbursement)	687.15
86175	12/06/2018	SANDRA SUE NORBERG (Expense Reimbursement)	508.69
86269	12/20/2018	STEVEN HANCOCK (Expense Reimbursement)	303.42
86248	12/20/2018	JAKE F. KNOKE (Expense Reimbursement)	280.42
86278	12/20/2018	WILLIAM WESSON (Expense Reimbursement)	198.00
86268	12/20/2018	STEVE SANCHEZ (Expense Reimbursement)	87.00
86160	12/06/2018	ERIC NGUYEN (Expense Reimbursement)	61.26
86201	12/13/2018	DAVE BURTON (Expense Reimbursement)	60.00
86218	12/13/2018	ROMAN KOCIBAN (Expense Reimbursement)	45.00
<b>TOTAL CHECKS TO EMPLOYEES</b>			<b>\$ 2,230.94</b>

**ETWD DIRECTORS**

CHECK NUMBER	PAYMENT DATE	PAYEE (DESCRIPTION)	PAYMENT AMOUNT
86209	12/13/2018	KATHRYN FRESHLEY (Expense Reimbursement)	1,486.86
86208	12/13/2018	JOSE VERGARA (Expense Reimbursement)	1,017.26
86210	12/13/2018	MARK MONIN (Expense Reimbursement)	924.68
86205	12/13/2018	FREDERICK ADJARIAN (Expense Reimbursement)	117.73
<b>TOTAL CHECKS TO DIRECTORS</b>			<b>\$ 3,546.53</b>

**EL TORO WATER DISTRICT**  
401K PLAN SUMMARY

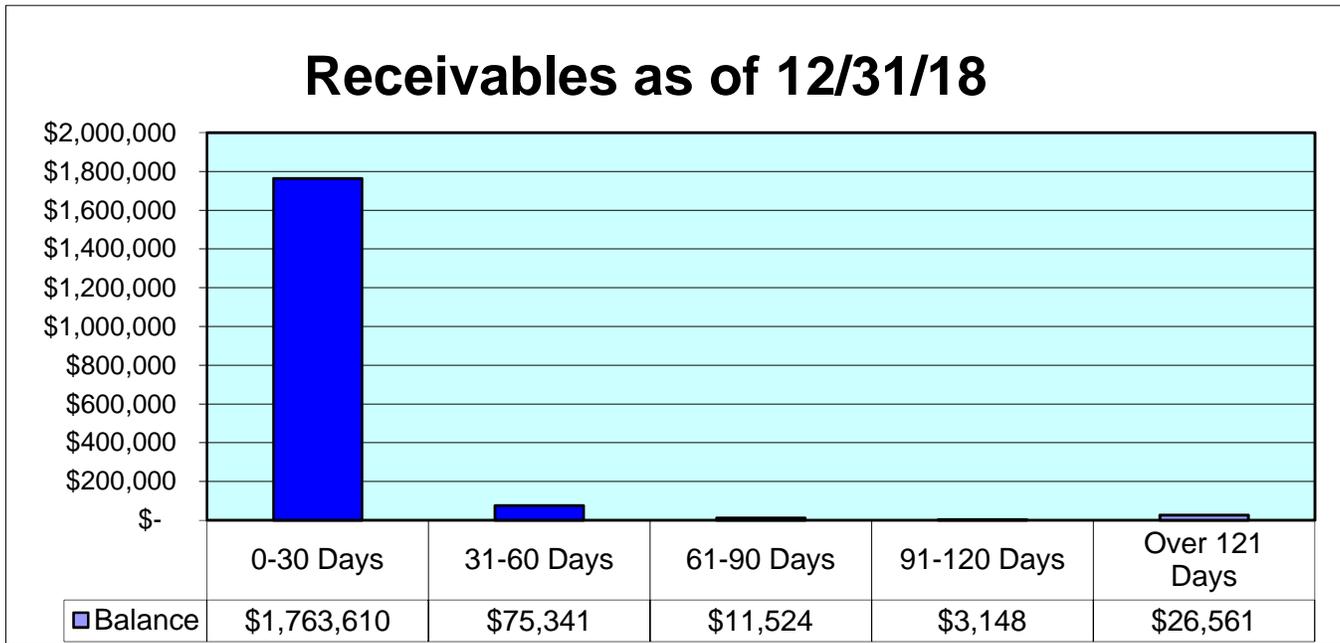
**401K PLAN MARKET VALUE**



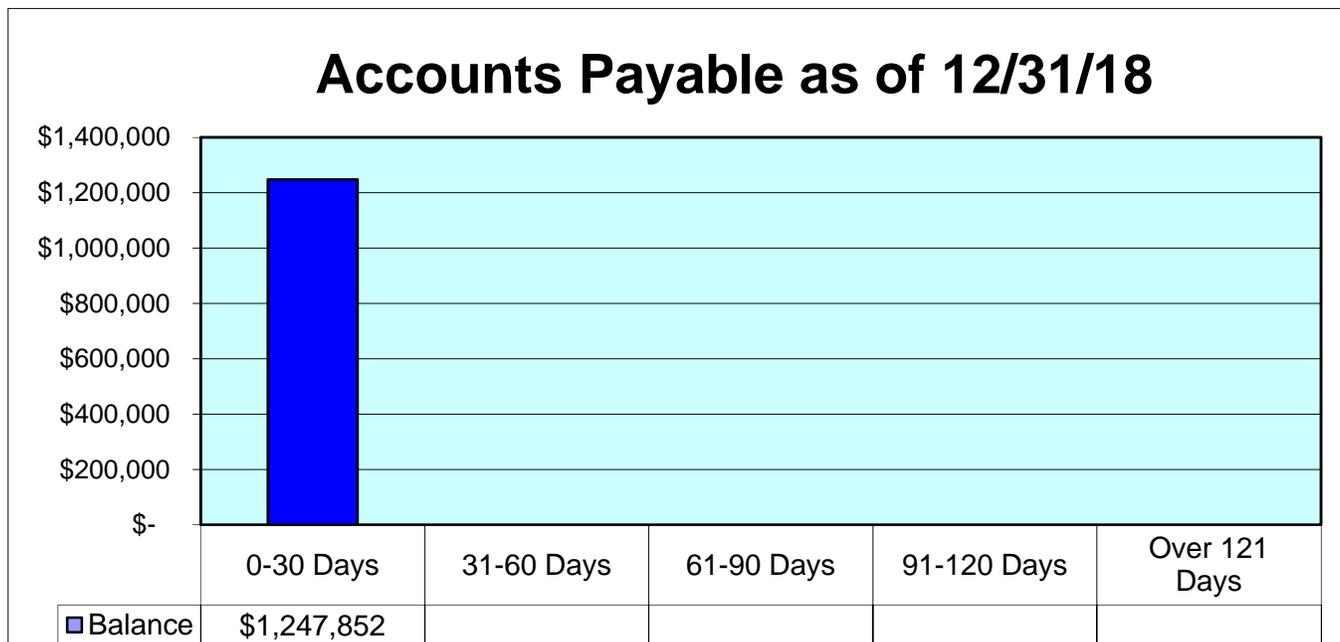
MARKET VALUE SUMMARY							
	Growth Under 40 yrs. Old	Capital Appreciation 40 to 44 yrs. Old	Balanced 45 to 49 yrs. Old	Balanced Income 50 to 54 yrs. Old	Income & Growth 55 to 59 yrs. Old	Income 60 to 64 yrs. Old	Capital Pres. Port Over 65 yrs. Old
Balance at July 1, 2018	\$ 1,361,579.56	\$0.00	\$2,590,730.79	\$0.00	\$11,389,155.42	\$0.00	\$4,945,449.62
Contributions	127,669.59	28,699.37	68,799.07	98,196.50	154,473.98	87,673.71	71,085.37
Withdrawals	(82,829.35)	0.00	0.00	0.00	(59,980.00)	(65,612.06)	(207,278.27)
Transfers	(107,465.90)	460,635.42	(1,052,400.42)	5,554,333.46	(5,594,854.49)	2,794,956.15	(2,055,204.22)
Interest, dividends and appreciation net of fees and charges	(125,365.98)	(51,537.70)	(38,034.45)	(488,832.62)	(267,361.54)	(172,320.38)	(44,778.19)
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 1,173,587.92	\$437,797.09	\$1,569,094.99	\$5,163,697.34	\$5,621,433.37	\$2,644,697.42	\$2,709,274.31
Average return YTD December 31, 2018	-10.68%	-11.77%	-2.42%	-9.47%	-4.76%	-6.52%	-1.65%

Average return is calculated by dividing the interest, dividends and appreciation, net of fees by ending fund balance and then annualize.

**RECEIVABLES & PAYABLES AGEING**



Bad Debts Year to Date:                     \$399                    

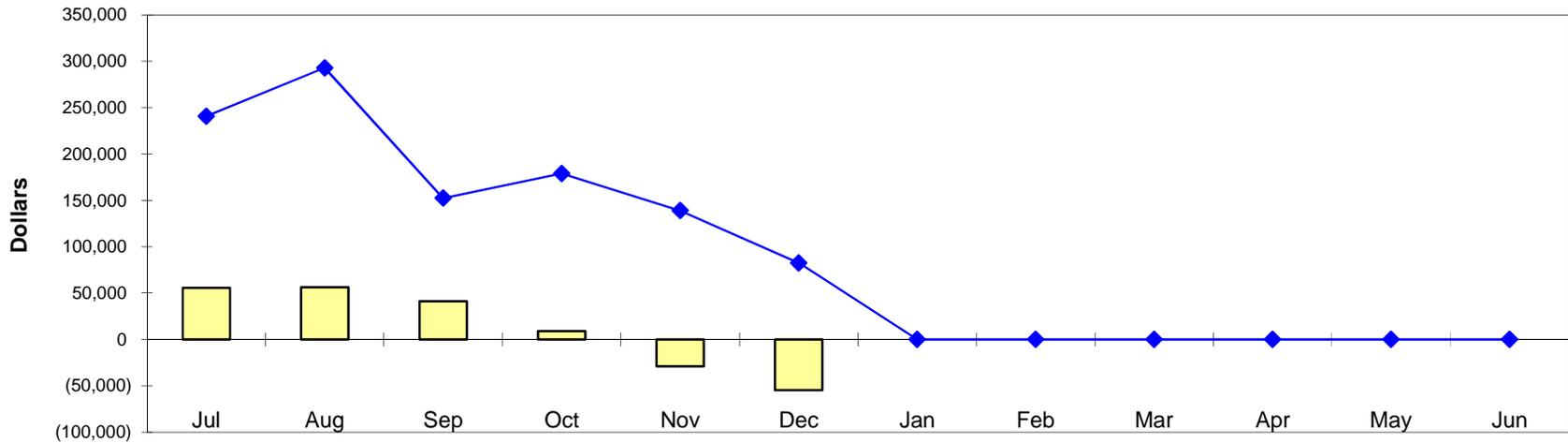


Year to Date Discounts Taken:                     \$783

**Page 10**  
**El Toro Water District**  
**Income Statement**  
**December 2018**

	<u>Dec 18</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>% of Budget</u>	<u>Jul - Dec 18</u>	<u>YTD Budget</u>	<u>% of Budget</u>	<u>Annual Budget</u>
<b>Income</b>							
4600 · Water Service Charge	280,330.30	280,341.25	100.0%	1,653,835.43	1,682,047.50	98.32%	3,364,095.00
4700 · Sanitary Service	634,548.44	650,000.00	97.62%	3,908,351.40	3,900,000.00	100.21%	7,800,000.00
4722 · Recycled Water Tertiary Sales	80,203.03	117,999.49	67.97%	926,889.30	930,120.51	99.65%	1,695,000.00
4724 · Service Charge - Recycled Water	18,954.50	18,750.00	101.09%	112,025.70	112,500.00	99.58%	225,000.00
4750 · Capital Facilities Charge	250,367.80	251,250.00	99.65%	1,502,708.41	1,507,500.00	99.68%	3,015,000.00
4800 · Commodity Charge	623,828.80	655,525.66	95.17%	5,068,457.75	5,167,122.92	98.09%	9,416,278.00
4950 · Other Operating Income	129,308.39	4,583.33	2,821.28%	168,831.99	27,500.02	613.93%	55,000.00
4960 · Other Income	43,911.53	45,812.51	95.85%	331,112.93	274,874.94	120.46%	549,750.00
4967 · SMWD	0.00	9,166.67	0.0%	0.00	54,999.98	0.0%	110,000.00
4970 · MNWD	0.00	1,916.67	0.0%	11,000.00	11,499.98	95.65%	23,000.00
4980 · Interest Income	28,378.40	11,250.00	252.25%	160,362.58	67,500.00	237.57%	135,000.00
4985 · Changes FMV CAMP	-1,096.65			36,549.88			
4986 · Changes FMV LAIF	0.00			-9,602.20			
4990 · Property Taxes	76,747.08	72,916.67	105.25%	449,968.15	437,499.98	102.85%	875,000.00
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>2,165,481.62</b>	<b>2,119,512.25</b>	<b>102.17%</b>	<b>14,320,491.32</b>	<b>14,173,165.83</b>	<b>101.04%</b>	<b>27,263,123.00</b>
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>2,165,481.62</b>	<b>2,119,512.25</b>	<b>102.17%</b>	<b>14,320,491.32</b>	<b>14,173,165.83</b>	<b>101.04%</b>	<b>27,263,123.00</b>
<b>Expense</b>							
5100 · Personnel Cost	627,227.77	690,653.10	90.82%	3,871,125.59	4,143,918.65	93.42%	8,287,837.25
5405 · Water Purchases	470,776.19	559,109.96	84.2%	3,990,680.88	4,404,467.94	90.61%	8,027,968.00
5410 · Electrical Power	94,523.47	89,787.48	105.28%	581,332.28	538,725.12	107.91%	1,077,450.00
5415 · Repair Parts & Materials	11,543.97	32,133.75	35.93%	146,901.95	192,802.50	76.19%	385,605.00
5420 · Equipment Maintenance & Repair	9,530.04	8,172.52	116.61%	44,744.50	49,034.88	91.25%	98,070.00
5425 · Pump Maintenance & Repair	10,219.02	10,525.01	97.09%	55,054.46	63,149.94	87.18%	126,300.00
5430 · Motor Maintenance & Repair	2,531.00	2,150.01	117.72%	2,531.00	12,899.94	19.62%	25,800.00
5440 · Electrical/Contl Maint & Repair	0.00	5,791.67	0.0%	11,543.92	34,749.98	33.22%	69,500.00
5445 · Meter Maintenance & Repair	1,644.72	291.66	563.92%	1,644.72	1,750.04	93.98%	3,500.00
5455 · Chemicals	27,456.79	18,008.33	152.47%	114,616.25	108,050.02	106.08%	216,100.00
5460 · Structure Maint & Repair	2,252.96	1,780.00	126.57%	17,303.08	10,680.00	162.01%	21,360.00
5465 · Asphalt Maintenance & Repair	13,415.00	8,141.66	164.77%	54,775.00	48,850.04	112.13%	97,700.00
5470 · Consultants	150.25	9,516.67	1.58%	8,741.95	57,099.98	15.31%	114,200.00
5475 · Contractors	121,421.25	102,599.15	118.35%	572,985.37	615,595.10	93.08%	1,231,190.00
5480 · Engineers	2,626.79	6,333.33	41.48%	11,568.26	38,000.02	30.44%	76,000.00
5482 · Dump Fees	1,384.29	1,333.34	103.82%	5,663.62	7,999.96	70.8%	16,000.00
5485 · Laboratory	4,762.56	2,950.00	161.44%	13,727.34	17,700.00	77.56%	35,400.00
5490 · License & Permits	65,769.25	10,736.30	612.59%	90,218.72	64,417.20	140.05%	128,835.00
5495 · Gas & Oil	7,419.46	7,500.00	98.93%	49,750.29	45,000.00	110.56%	90,000.00
5500 · Equipment Rental	780.78	1,366.67	57.13%	9,265.07	8,199.98	112.99%	16,400.00
5505 · Landscaping	25,208.66	8,671.67	290.7%	80,806.62	52,029.98	155.31%	104,060.00
5510 · Small Tools & Equipment	4,831.90	5,129.17	94.2%	21,382.97	30,774.98	69.48%	61,550.00
5515 · Security	0.00	1,587.94	0.0%	10,942.66	9,527.36	114.86%	19,055.00
5520 · Operating Supplies	6,899.82	4,333.33	159.23%	24,316.43	26,000.02	93.53%	52,000.00
5525 · Safety Equipment	3,481.50	3,216.67	108.23%	5,487.14	19,299.98	28.43%	38,600.00
5530 · Temporary Help	0.00	2,833.34	0.0%	0.00	16,999.96	0.0%	34,000.00
5535 · Other Employee Cost	13,669.93	7,500.00	182.27%	66,574.41	45,000.00	147.94%	90,000.00
5540 · Depreciation	366,470.00	358,333.33	102.27%	2,198,820.00	2,150,000.02	102.27%	4,300,000.00
5545 · Insurance	44,962.25	40,712.49	110.44%	259,735.39	244,275.06	106.33%	488,550.00
5555 · Advertising & Publicity	0.00	208.33	0.0%	200.00	1,250.02	16.0%	2,500.00
5560 · Amortization	570.49	570.83	99.94%	3,422.94	3,425.02	99.94%	6,850.00
5570 · Annual Event	5,329.75	445.83	1,195.47%	5,570.59	2,675.02	208.25%	5,350.00
5575 · Audit	0.00	2,500.00	0.0%	19,500.00	15,000.00	130.0%	30,000.00
5580 · Bad Debts	0.00	1,666.67	0.0%	399.16	9,999.98	3.99%	20,000.00
5585 · Bank Charges	4,727.72	4,708.33	100.41%	31,795.99	28,250.02	112.55%	56,500.00
5590 · Data Processing Supply & Access	2,275.18	3,041.66	74.8%	14,495.33	18,250.04	79.43%	36,500.00
5595 · Data Processing Equipment	0.00	3,333.34	0.0%	6,164.68	19,999.96	30.82%	40,000.00
5600 · Data Processing Consultants	1,800.00	2,083.33	86.4%	31,088.00	12,500.02	248.7%	25,000.00
5605 · Directors Fees	10,331.00	8,750.00	118.07%	56,816.00	52,500.00	108.22%	105,000.00
5610 · Dues & Memberships	9,362.94	6,833.33	137.02%	45,221.79	41,000.02	110.3%	82,000.00
5615 · Education & Training	3,835.64	2,437.50	157.36%	16,226.25	14,625.00	110.95%	29,250.00
5620 · Election Expense	0.00	2,500.00	0.0%	0.00	15,000.00	0.0%	30,000.00
5625 · Employee Service Awards	600.07	483.33	124.15%	2,595.26	2,900.02	89.49%	5,800.00
5630 · Software Maintenance & Licenses	5,765.03	13,416.67	42.97%	64,399.26	80,499.98	80.0%	161,000.00
5640 · Interest Expense	64,088.38	64,088.42	100.0%	384,530.28	384,530.48	100.0%	769,061.00
5645 · Janitorial	2,976.00	2,816.67	105.66%	16,977.00	16,899.98	100.46%	33,800.00
5650 · Legal	4,538.04	12,500.00	36.3%	47,060.37	75,000.00	62.75%	150,000.00
5655 · Meets, Conventions & Travel	1,323.32	3,250.00	40.72%	16,104.29	19,500.00	82.59%	39,000.00
5657 · Meets, Con & Travel - Directors	866.82	2,333.33	37.15%	17,030.46	14,000.02	121.65%	28,000.00
5660 · Office Supplies	944.99	1,916.67	49.3%	6,053.23	11,499.98	52.64%	23,000.00
5670 · Postage	1,366.61	1,708.33	80.0%	5,026.86	10,250.02	49.04%	20,500.00
5675 · Printing & Reproduction	0.00	1,750.00	0.0%	6,880.20	10,500.00	65.53%	21,000.00
5680 · Property Tax	768.28	458.33	167.63%	3,714.22	2,750.02	135.06%	5,500.00
5685 · Public Education & Outreach	8,455.23	18,600.00	45.46%	44,127.36	111,600.00	39.54%	223,200.00
5690 · Publications & Subscriptions	0.00	250.00	0.0%	1,561.83	1,500.00	104.12%	3,000.00
5695 · Communications	8,732.62	8,500.00	102.74%	54,738.32	51,000.00	107.33%	102,000.00
5700 · Utilities	3,314.68	1,775.00	186.74%	9,164.54	10,650.00	86.05%	21,300.00
<b>Total Expense</b>	<b>2,082,932.41</b>	<b>2,174,124.45</b>	<b>95.81%</b>	<b>13,233,104.08</b>	<b>14,094,554.25</b>	<b>93.89%</b>	<b>27,408,141.25</b>
<b>Net Income</b>							
	<b>82,549.21</b>	<b>-54,612.20</b>	<b>-151.16%</b>	<b>1,087,387.24</b>	<b>78,611.58</b>	<b>1,383.24%</b>	<b>-145,018.25</b>

**ANALYSIS OF REVENUE & EXPENSE**  
**Fiscal Year 2018/2019**

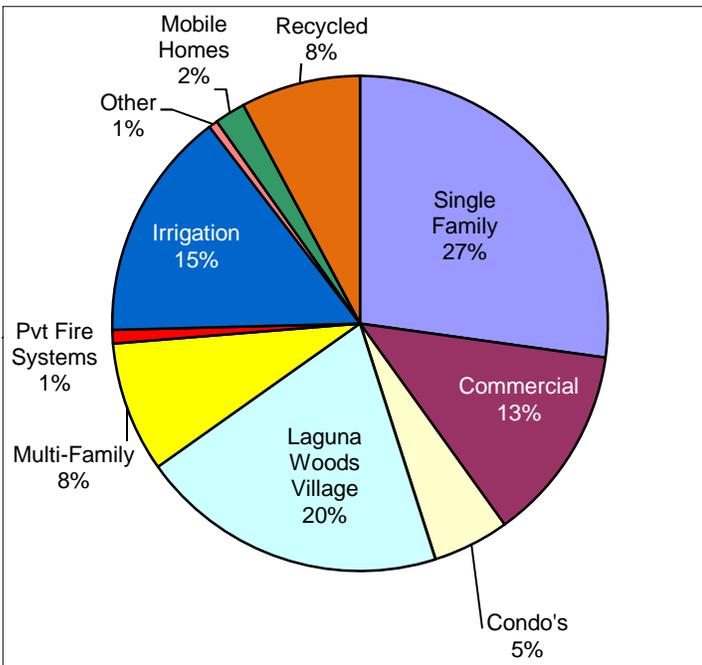
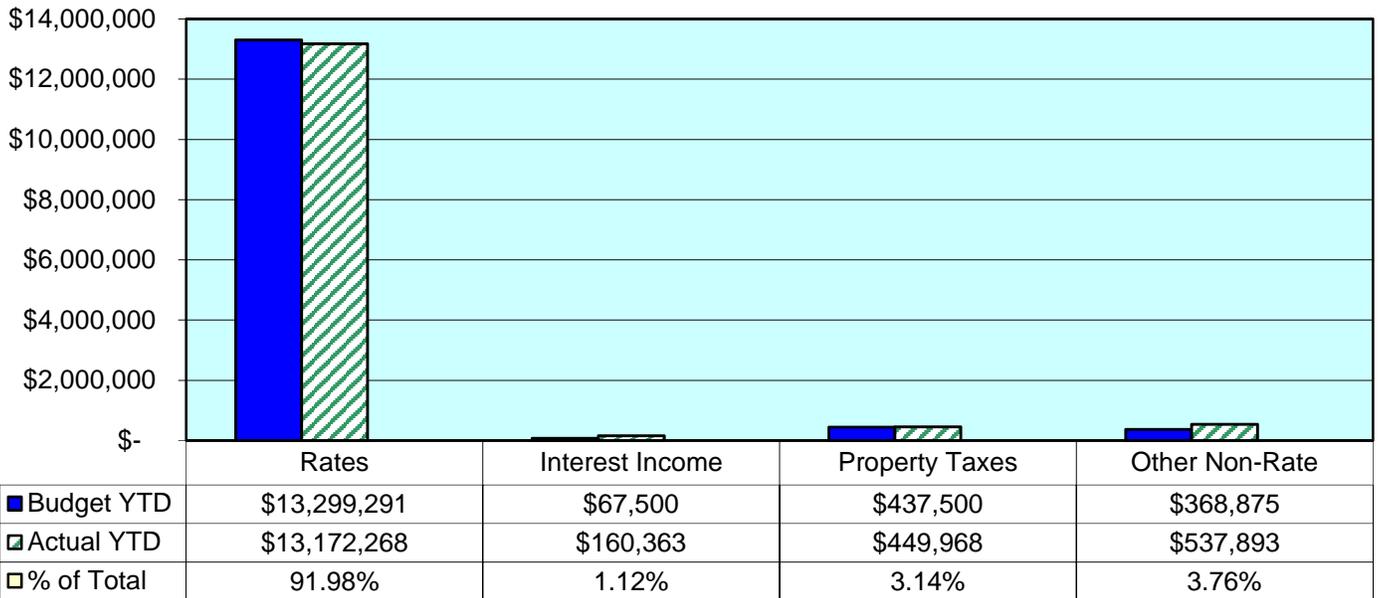


**ANALYSIS OF REVENUES & EXPENSES**  
**BUDGET COMPARED TO ACTUAL**  
**FISCAL YEAR 2018/2019**

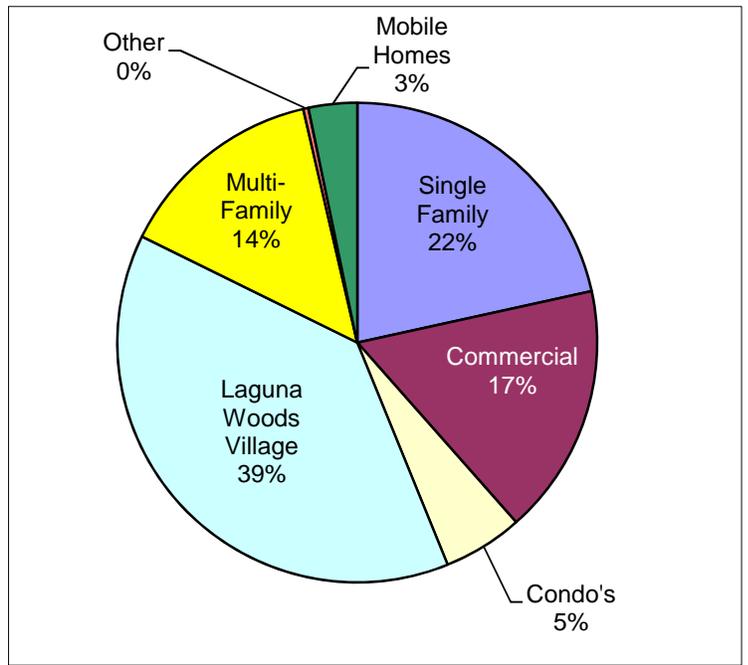
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
<b>Budget</b>												
Revenue	2,515,047	2,517,047	2,463,124	2,347,535	2,210,901	2,119,512						
Expense	2,459,295	2,460,738	2,421,860	2,338,524	2,240,013	2,174,124						
Profit/Loss	55,752	56,309	41,264	9,012	(29,113)	(54,612)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Actual</b>												
Revenue	2,470,725	2,786,638	2,286,776	2,499,456	2,111,415	2,165,482						
Expense	2,229,745	2,493,502	2,134,197	2,320,325	1,972,404	2,082,932						
Profit/Loss	240,979	293,137	152,579	179,132	139,011	82,549	0	0	0	0	0	0

# EL TORO WATER DISTRICT REVENUES FROM WATER & WASTE WATER SALES AS OF 12/31/18

## Where the Money Comes From



**WATER REVENUE YTD 2018/2019**



**WASTE WATER REVENUE YTD 2018/2019**

**EL TORO WATER DISTRICT  
REVENUE COMPARISON  
For the Month Ended December 31, 2018**

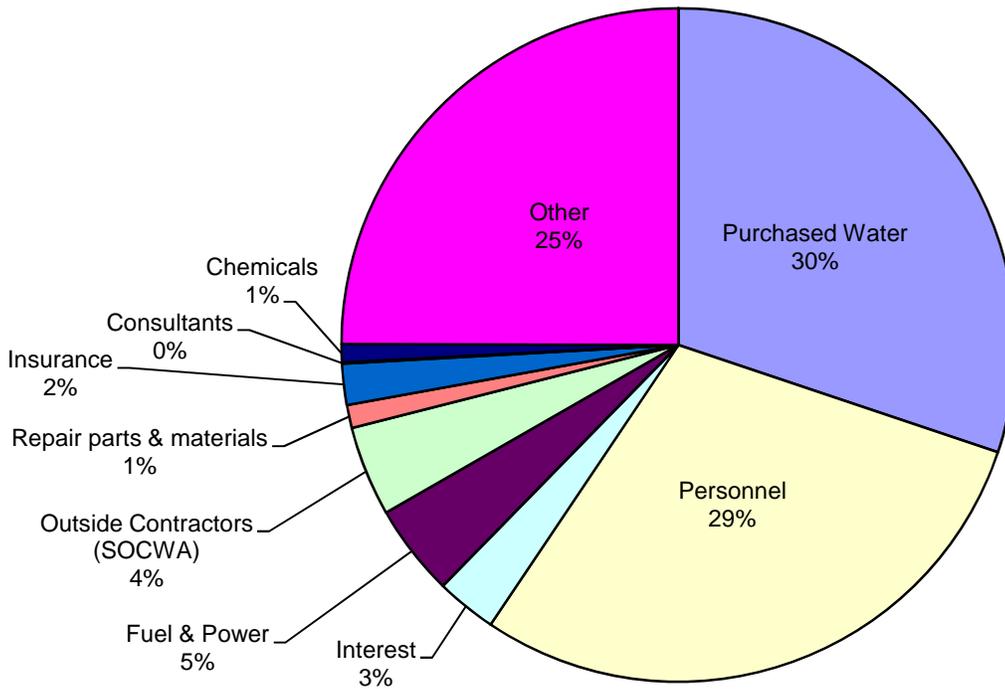
	ACTUAL	CURRENT MONTH BUDGET	VARIANCE DOLLARS	% +/-	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	YEAR TO DATE BUDGET	VARIANCE DOLLARS	% +/-	BUDGET	REMAINING BUDGET
<u>From Rates</u>										
Capital Facilities Charge	\$ 250,368	\$ 251,250	\$ (882)	0%	\$ 1,502,708	\$ 1,507,500	\$ (4,792)	0%	\$ 3,015,000	\$ 1,512,292
Water sales - Commodity	623,829	655,526	(31,697)	-5%	5,068,458	5,167,123	(98,665)	-2%	9,416,278	4,347,820
Water sales - Fixed Meter	280,330	280,341	(11)	0%	1,653,835	1,682,048	(28,212)	-2%	3,364,095	1,710,260
Waste water sales	634,548	650,000	(15,452)	-2%	3,908,351	3,900,000	8,351	0%	7,800,000	3,891,649
Recycled water tertiary sales	80,203	117,999	(37,796)	-32%	926,889	930,121	(3,231)	0%	1,695,000	768,111
Service charge - Recycled water	18,955	18,750	205	1%	112,026	112,500	(474)	0%	225,000	112,974
<b>TOTAL FROM RATES</b>	<b>1,888,233</b>	<b>1,973,866</b>	<b>(85,634)</b>	<b>-4%</b>	<b>13,172,268</b>	<b>13,299,291</b>	<b>(127,023)</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>25,515,373</b>	<b>12,343,105</b>
<u>Non-rate Revenue</u>										
Admin fee	126,578	1,600	124,978	7811%	152,967	9,600	143,367	1493%	19,200	(133,767)
48 Hour notice fee	2,355	2,451	(96)	-4%	14,285	14,708	(423)	-3%	29,416.44	15,131
Restoration fee	210	370	(160)	-43%	910	2,220	(1,310)	-59%	4,440	3,530
Unpaid check fee	115	150	(35)	-23%	620	900	(280)	-31%	1,800	1,180
Cut lock fee	50	12	38	317%	50	72	(22)	-31%	144	94
<b>TOTAL NON-RATE</b>	<b>129,308</b>	<b>4,583</b>	<b>124,725</b>	<b>2721%</b>	<b>168,832</b>	<b>27,500</b>	<b>141,332</b>	<b>514%</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>(113,832)</b>
<u>Other Revenue</u>										
Interest	28,378	11,250	17,128	152%	160,363	67,500	92,863	138%	135,000	(25,363)
Change FMV Investment	(1,097)	-	(1,097)	0%	26,948	-	26,948	0%	-	(26,948)
Property taxes	76,747	72,917	3,830	5%	449,968	437,500	12,468	3%	875,000	425,032
Other	43,912	45,813	(1,902)	-4%	331,113	274,875	56,238	20%	549,750	218,637
<b>TOTAL OTHER REVENUE</b>	<b>147,940</b>	<b>129,979</b>	<b>17,961</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>968,391</b>	<b>779,875</b>	<b>188,516</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>1,559,750</b>	<b>591,359</b>
<u>Contract Service</u>										
Santa Margarita W. D.	-	9,167	(9,167)	-100%	-	55,000	(55,000)	-100%	110,000	110,000
Moulton Niguel W. D.	-	1,917	(1,917)	-100%	11,000	11,500	(500)	-4%	23,000	12,000
<b>TOTAL CONTRACT SERVICES</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,083</b>	<b>(11,083)</b>	<b>-100%</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>66,500</b>	<b>(55,500)</b>	<b>-83%</b>	<b>133,000</b>	<b>122,000</b>
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>\$ 2,165,482</b>	<b>\$ 2,119,512</b>	<b>\$ 45,969</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>\$ 14,320,491</b>	<b>\$ 14,173,166</b>	<b>\$ 147,325</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>\$ 27,263,123</b>	<b>\$ 12,942,632</b>

**EL TORO WATER DISTRICT  
NON-RATE REVENUE ANALYSIS  
FOR THE MONTH ENDING December 31, 2018**

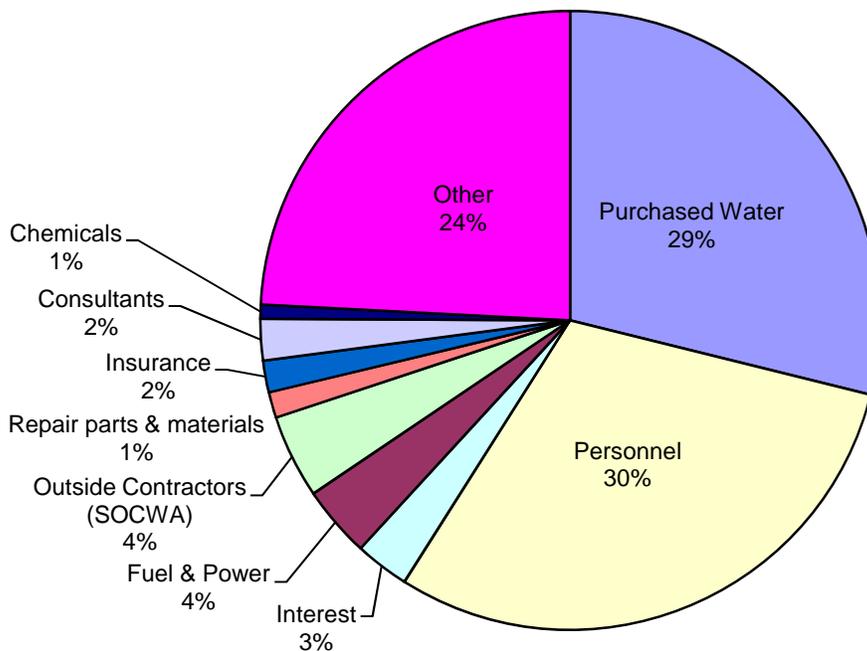
	Dec-18 Actual	Dec-18 Budget	Jul 18- Dec 18 YTD Actual	Jul 18- Dec 18 YTD Budget
Site Leases	18,882	26,229	97,469	157,375
MWD Recycled Water LRP Rebate	25,000	17,917	190,150	107,500
JPIA Refund	-	-	3,982	-
MWDOC Budget Based Tier & 2015 Urban Water Refund	-	-	-	-
Recycled Metal	-	-	12,883	-
Diesel Fuel Tax Refund	-	-	248	-
Edison Rebate for Turbo Blower	-	-	21,694	-
Misc Work for Customers	30	1,667	4,686	10,000
	<u>\$ 43,912</u>	<u>\$ 45,813</u>	<u>\$ 331,113</u>	<u>\$ 274,875</u>
<b>Other Operating Income</b>				
Sales to Santa Margarita	-	-	-	-
Sales to Moulton Niguel	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>43,912</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>331,113</u>	<u>-</u>

# WHERE THE MONEY GOES

## YTD EXPENSES AT 12/31/18



## EXPENSES YEAR ENDING 6/30/18



**EL TORO WATER DISTRICT**  
**Expense Comparison**  
**For the Month Ended Decemver 31, 2018**

	ACTUAL	CURRENT MONTH BUDGET	VARIANCE DOLLARS	% +/-	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	YEAR TO DATE BUDGET	VARIANCE DOLLARS	% +/-	Annual BUDGET	REMAINING BUDGET
<b><u>Operating Expenses</u></b>										
Personnel cost	\$627,228	\$690,653	\$63,425	9%	\$3,871,126	\$4,143,919	\$272,793	7%	\$8,287,837	4,416,712
Purchased water	470,776	559,110	88,334	16%	3,990,681	4,404,468	413,787	9%	8,027,968	4,037,287
Electrical power	94,523	89,787	(4,736)	-5%	581,332	538,725	(42,607)	-8%	1,077,450	496,118
Repair parts & materials	11,544	32,134	20,590	64%	146,902	192,803	45,901	24%	385,605	238,703
Equipment repairs & maintenance	9,530	8,173	(1,358)	-17%	44,745	49,035	4,290	9%	98,070	53,326
Pump repairs & maintenance	10,219	10,525	306	3%	55,054	63,150	8,095	13%	126,300	71,246
Motor repairs & maintenance	2,531	2,150	(381)	-18%	2,531	12,900	10,369	80%	25,800	23,269
Electrical repairs & maintenance	-	5,792	5,792	100%	11,544	34,750	23,206	67%	69,500	57,956
Meter repairs & maintenance	1,645	292	(1,353)	-464%	1,645	1,750	105	6%	3,500	1,855
Chemicals	27,457	18,008	(9,448)	-52%	114,616	108,050	(6,566)	-6%	216,100	101,484
Structure repairs & maintenance	2,253	1,780	(473)	-27%	17,303	10,680	(6,623)	-62%	21,360	4,057
Asphalt repairs & maintenance	13,415	8,142	(5,273)	-65%	54,775	48,850	(5,925)	-12%	97,700	42,925
Consultants - outside	150	9,517	9,366	98%	8,742	57,100	48,358	85%	114,200	105,458
Contractors - outside	121,421	102,599	(18,822)	-18%	572,985	615,595	42,610	7%	1,231,190	658,205
Engineers - outside	2,627	6,333	3,707	59%	11,568	38,000	26,432	70%	76,000	64,432
Dump fees	1,384	1,333	(51)	-4%	5,664	8,000	2,336	29%	16,000	10,336
Laboratories	4,763	2,950	(1,813)	-61%	13,727	17,700	3,973	22%	35,400	21,673
License & permits	65,769	10,736	(55,033)	-513%	90,219	64,417	(25,802)	-40%	128,835	38,616
Automotive fuel & oil	7,419	7,500	81	1%	49,750	45,000	(4,750)	-11%	90,000	40,250
Equipment rental	781	1,367	586	43%	9,265	8,200	(1,065)	-13%	16,400	7,135
Landscaping	25,209	8,672	(16,537)	-191%	80,807	52,030	(28,777)	-55%	104,060	23,253
Small tools & equipment	4,832	5,129	297	6%	21,383	30,775	9,392	31%	61,550	40,167
Security	-	1,588	1,588	100%	10,943	9,527	(1,415)	-15%	19,055	8,112
Operating supplies	6,900	4,333	(2,566)	-59%	24,316	26,000	1,684	6%	52,000	27,684
Safety equipment	3,482	3,217	(265)	-8%	5,487	19,300	13,813	72%	38,600	33,113
Temporary help	-	2,833	2,833	100%	0	17,000	17,000	100%	34,000	34,000
Other employee cost	13,670	7,500	(6,170)	-82%	66,574	45,000	(21,574)	-48%	90,000	23,426
Employee service awards	600	483	(117)	-24%	2,595	2,900	305	11%	5,800	3,205
Education & training	3,836	2,438	(1,398)	-57%	16,226	14,625	(1,601)	-11%	29,250	13,024
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>1,533,963</b>	<b>1,605,074</b>	<b>71,110</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>9,882,506</b>	<b>10,680,249</b>	<b>797,743</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>20,579,530</b>	<b>10,697,024</b>

**EL TORO WATER DISTRICT**  
**Expense Comparison**  
**For the Month Ended Decemver 31, 2018**

	ACTUAL	CURRENT MONTH BUDGET	VARIANCE DOLLARS	% +/-	YEAR TO DATE ACTUAL	YEAR TO DATE BUDGET	VARIANCE DOLLARS	% +/-	Annual BUDGET	REMAINING BUDGET
<b><u>Indirect Cost</u></b>										
Depreciation	366,470	358,333	(8,137)	-2%	2,198,820	2,150,000	(48,820)	-2%	4,300,000	2,101,180
Amortization	570	571	0	0%	3,423	3,425	2	0%	6,850	3,427
Insurance	44,962	40,712	(4,250)	-10%	259,735	244,275	(15,460)	-6%	488,550	228,815
Data processing supplies & assc.	2,275	3,042	766	25%	14,495	18,250	3,755	21%	36,500	22,005
Data processing equipment	0	3,333	3,333	100%	6,165	20,000	13,835	69%	40,000	33,835
Data processing consultants	1,800	2,083	283	14%	31,088	12,500	(18,588)	-149%	25,000	(6,088)
Software maintenance & licenses	5,765	13,417	7,652	57%	64,399	80,500	16,101	20%	161,000	96,601
Janitorial	2,976	2,817	(159)	-6%	16,977	16,900	(77)	0%	33,800	16,823
Printing & reproduction	0	1,750	1,750	100%	6,880	10,500	3,620	34%	21,000	14,120
Publications & subscriptions	0	250	250	100%	1,562	1,500	(62)	-4%	3,000	1,438
Communications - voice	3,015	3,333	318	10%	14,546	20,000	5,454	27%	40,000	25,454
Communications - data	3,175	2,667	(508)	-19%	23,533	16,000	(7,533)	-47%	32,000	8,467
Communications - mobile	2,543	2,500	(43)	-2%	16,659	15,000	(1,659)	-11%	30,000	13,341
Utilities	3,315	1,775	(1,540)	-87%	9,165	10,650	1,485	14%	21,300	12,135
<b>Total Indirect Cost</b>	<b>436,866</b>	<b>436,583</b>	<b>(283)</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2,667,447</b>	<b>2,619,500</b>	<b>(47,947)</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>5,239,000</b>	<b>2,571,553</b>
<b><u>Overhead Cost</u></b>										
Annual events	5,330	446	(4,884)	-1095%	5,571	2,675	(2,896)	-108%	5,350	(221)
Audit	-	2,500	2,500	100%	19,500	15,000	(4,500)	-30%	30,000	10,500
Bad debts	-	1,667	1,667	100%	399	10,000	9,601	96%	20,000	19,601
Bank charges	4,728	4,708	(19)	0%	31,796	28,250	(3,546)	-13%	56,500	24,704
Directors fees	10,331	8,750	(1,581)	-18%	56,816	52,500	(4,316)	-8%	105,000	48,184
Dues & memberships	9,363	6,833	(2,530)	-37%	45,222	41,000	(4,222)	-10%	82,000	36,778
Election Expense	-	2,500	2,500	100%	0	15,000	15,000	100%	30,000	30,000
Interest	64,088	64,088	0	0%	384,530	384,530	0	0%	769,061	384,531
Legal	4,538	12,500	7,962	64%	47,060	75,000	27,940	37%	150,000	102,940
Meetings, conventions & travel	1,323	3,250	1,927	59%	16,104	19,500	3,396	17%	39,000	22,896
Meets, con & travel - Directors	867	2,333	1,467	63%	17,030	14,000	(3,030)	-22%	28,000	10,970
Office supplies	945	1,917	972	51%	6,053	11,500	5,447	47%	23,000	16,947
Postage	1,367	1,708	342	20%	5,027	10,250	5,223	51%	20,500	15,473
Property taxes	768	458	(310)	-68%	3,714	2,750	(964)	-35%	5,500	1,786
Advertising & Publicity	-	208	208	100%	200	1,250	1,050	84%	2,500	2,300
Public education & outreach	8,455	18,600	10,145	55%	44,127	111,600	67,473	60%	223,200	179,073
<b>Total Overhead Cost</b>	<b>112,103</b>	<b>132,468</b>	<b>20,364</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>683,151</b>	<b>794,806</b>	<b>111,655</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>1,589,611</b>	<b>906,460</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$2,082,932</b>	<b>\$2,174,124</b>	<b>\$91,192</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>\$13,233,104</b>	<b>\$14,094,554</b>	<b>\$861,450</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>\$27,408,141</b>	<b>\$14,175,037</b>



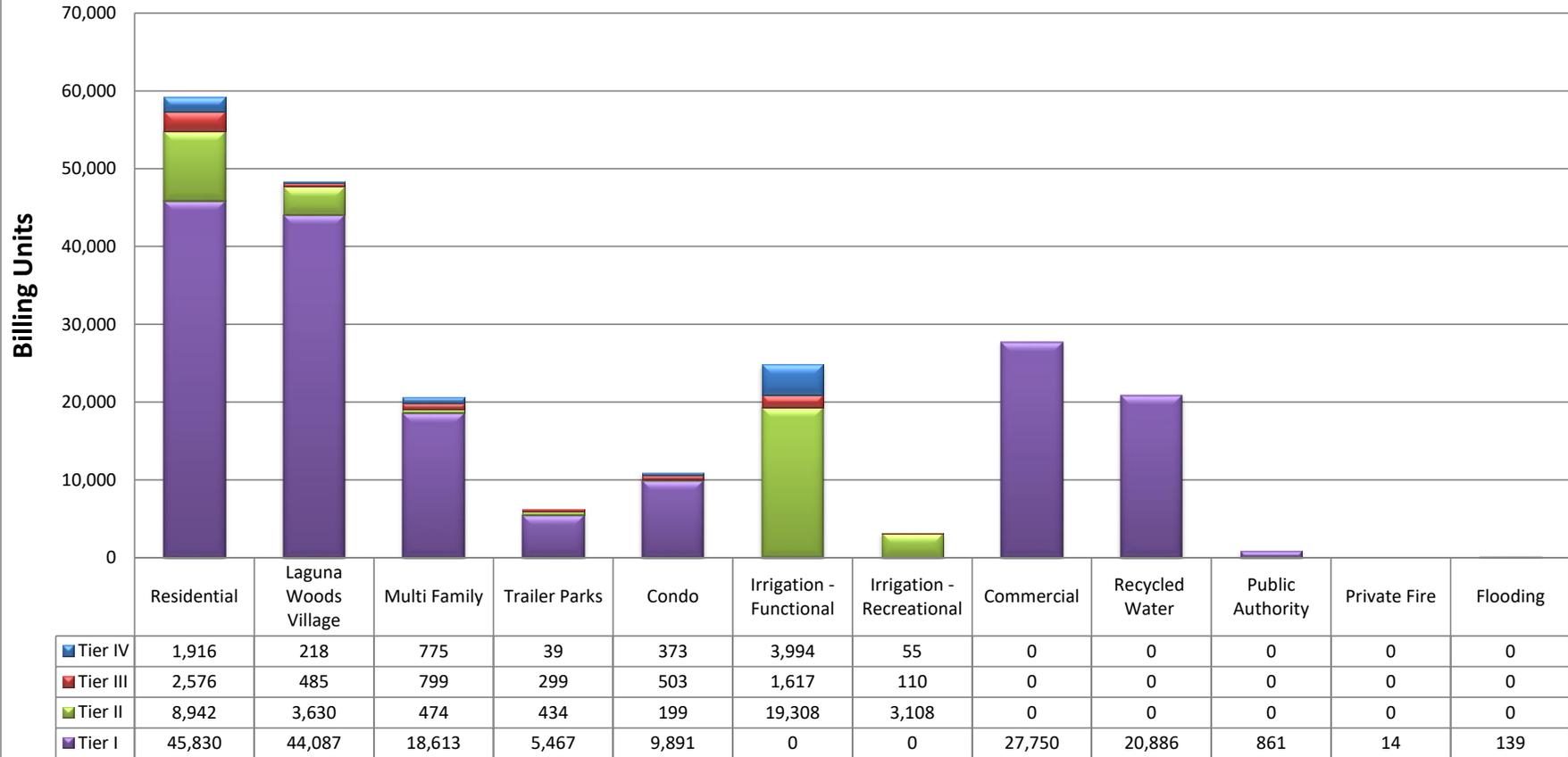
# BUDGET SCHEDULE

## FY 2019/2020

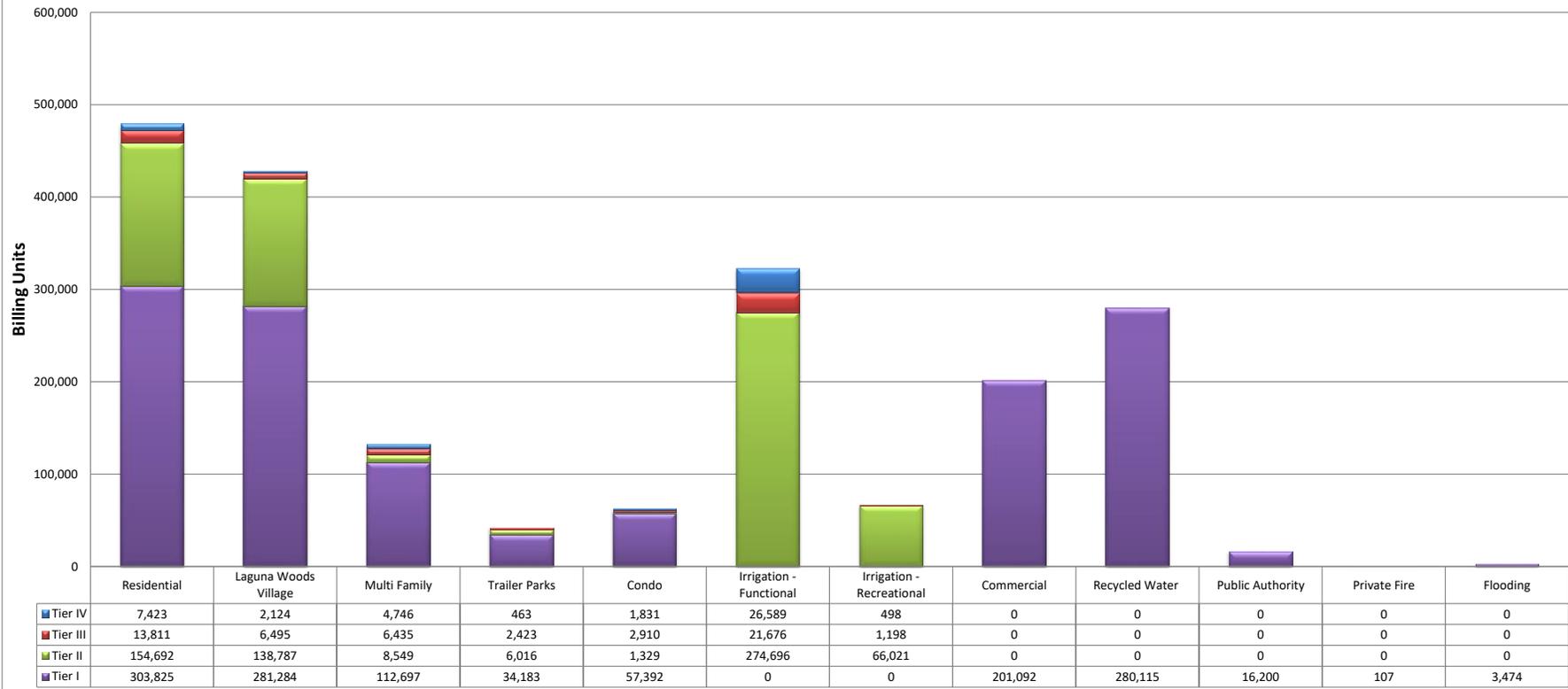
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>DAY</b>
Board Budget Committee #1	3/22/2019	Fri
Board Budget Committee #2	4/5/2019	Fri
Board Budget Workshop	4/18/2019	Thurs
E, F & I Budget Update	4/23/2019	Tues
Distribute Prop 218 Notice	5/6/2019	Mon
CAG	5/9/2019	Thurs
Publish Public Hearing Notice - Newspaper	6/3/2019	Mon
E, F & I Budget Update	6/25/2019	Tues
Conduct Public Hearing - Regular Board Meeting	6/27/2019	Thurs
Implement Board Action	7/1/2019	Mon

Note: Board Budget Committee #1, 2, and workshop are at 7:30 am

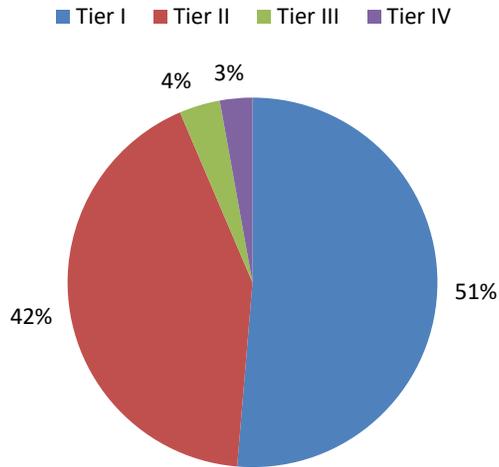
## December 2018 Water Sales



### Year-to-Date Water Sales as of December 2018

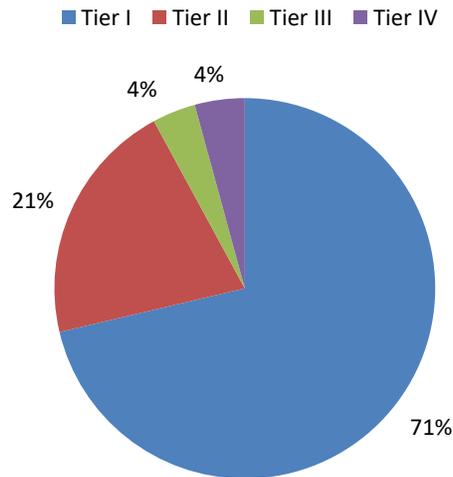


## Year to Date Tiered Sales As of December 2018



Year To Date Sales in ccf		
Tier I	789,381	51.32%
Tier II	650,090	42.27%
Tier III	54,948	3.57%
Tier IV	43,674	2.84%
	1,538,093	100.00%

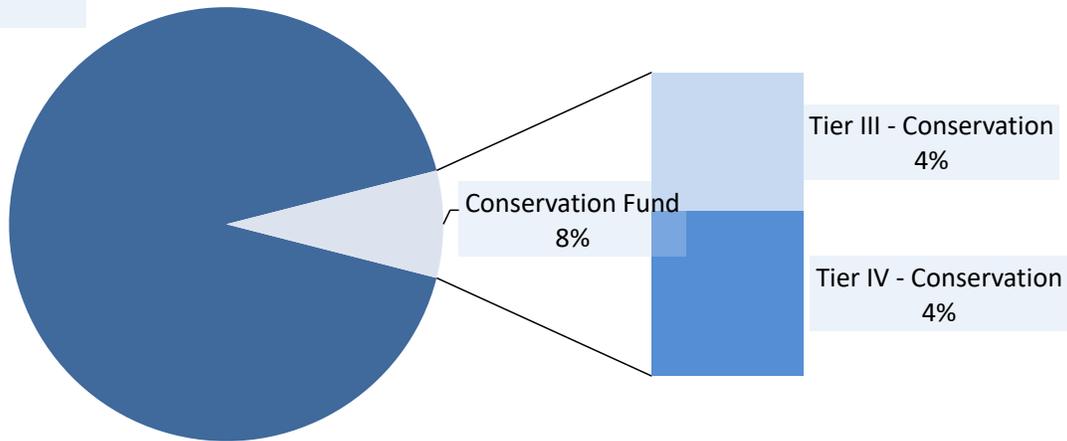
## December 2018 Tiered Sales



Current Month Sales in ccf		
Tier I	123,888	71.31%
Tier II	36,095	20.78%
Tier III	6,389	3.68%
Tier IV	7,370	4.24%
	173,742	100.00%

### Year to Date Water Sales as of December 2018

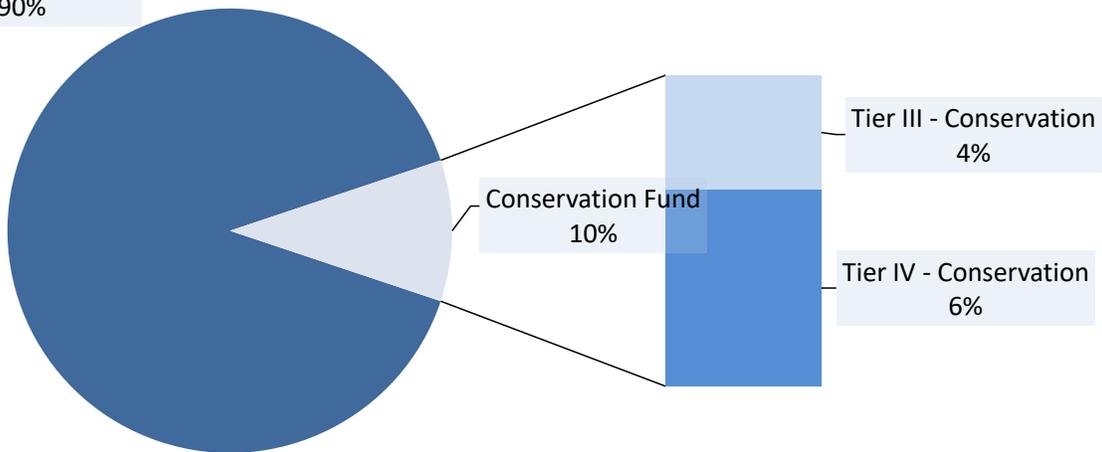
Water Delivery Cost  
92%



Category	Billings	Percentage
Water Delivery Cost	\$4,187,319.90	92.04%
Tier III - Conservation	\$165,962.72	3.65%
Tier IV - Conservation	\$196,373.39	4.32%
	<b>\$4,549,656.01</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

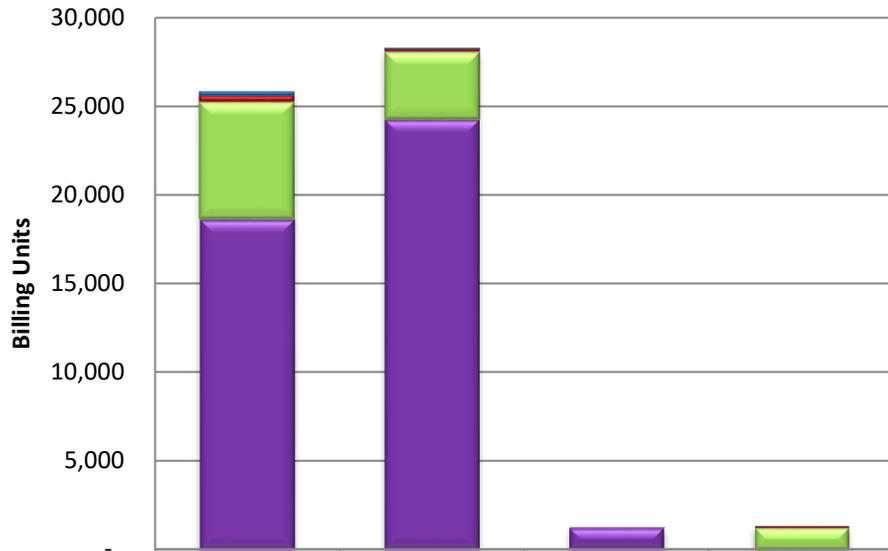
### December 2018 Water Sales

Water Delivery Cost  
90%



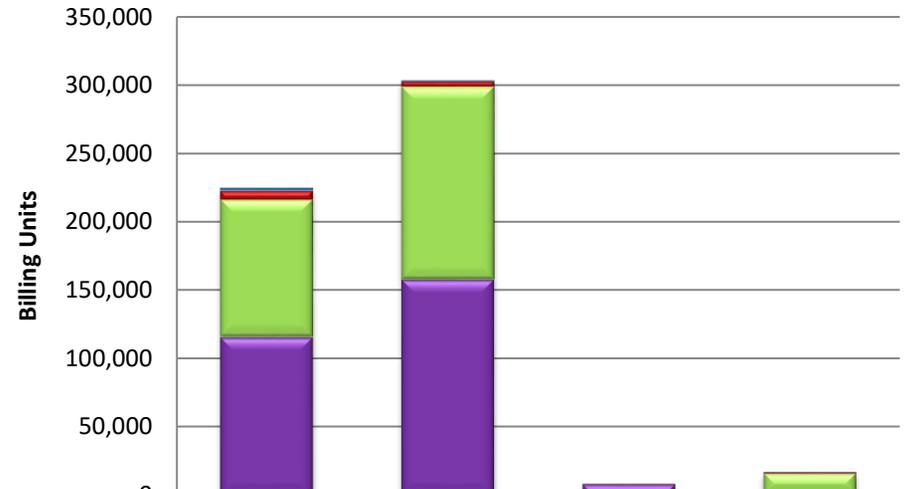
Category	Billings	Percentage
Water Delivery Cost	\$460,609.27	89.73%
Tier III - Conservation	\$19,422.56	3.78%
Tier IV - Conservation	\$33,304.39	6.49%
	<b>\$513,336.22</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### Laguna Woods Village December 2018 Water Sales



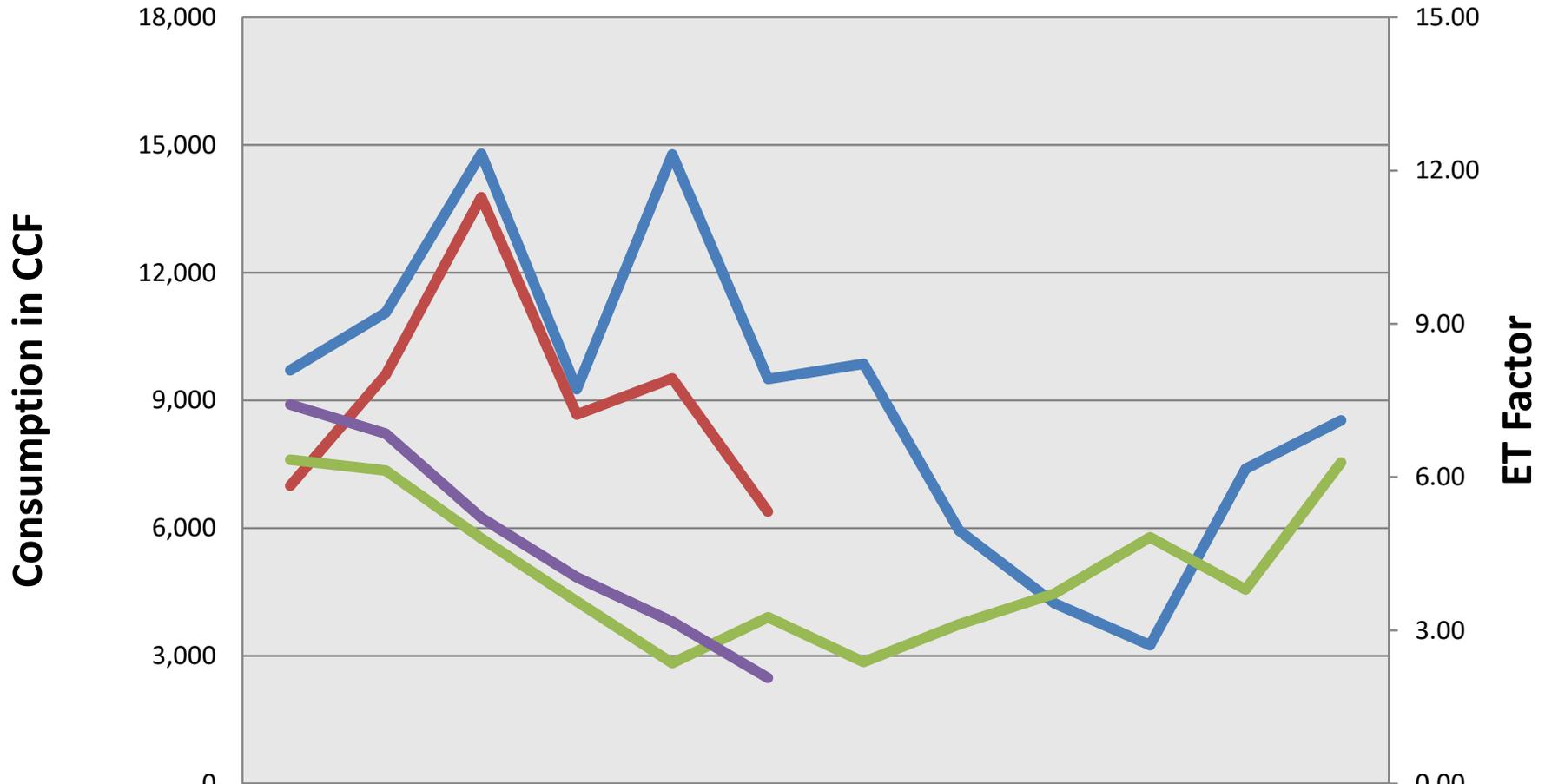
	Third	United	Mutual 50	GRF
Tier 4	231	79	-	1
Tier 3	384	166	6	100
Tier 2	6,612	3,830	10	1,244
Tier 1	18,618	24,220	1,249	-

### Laguna Woods Village Year-to-Date Water Sales December 2018



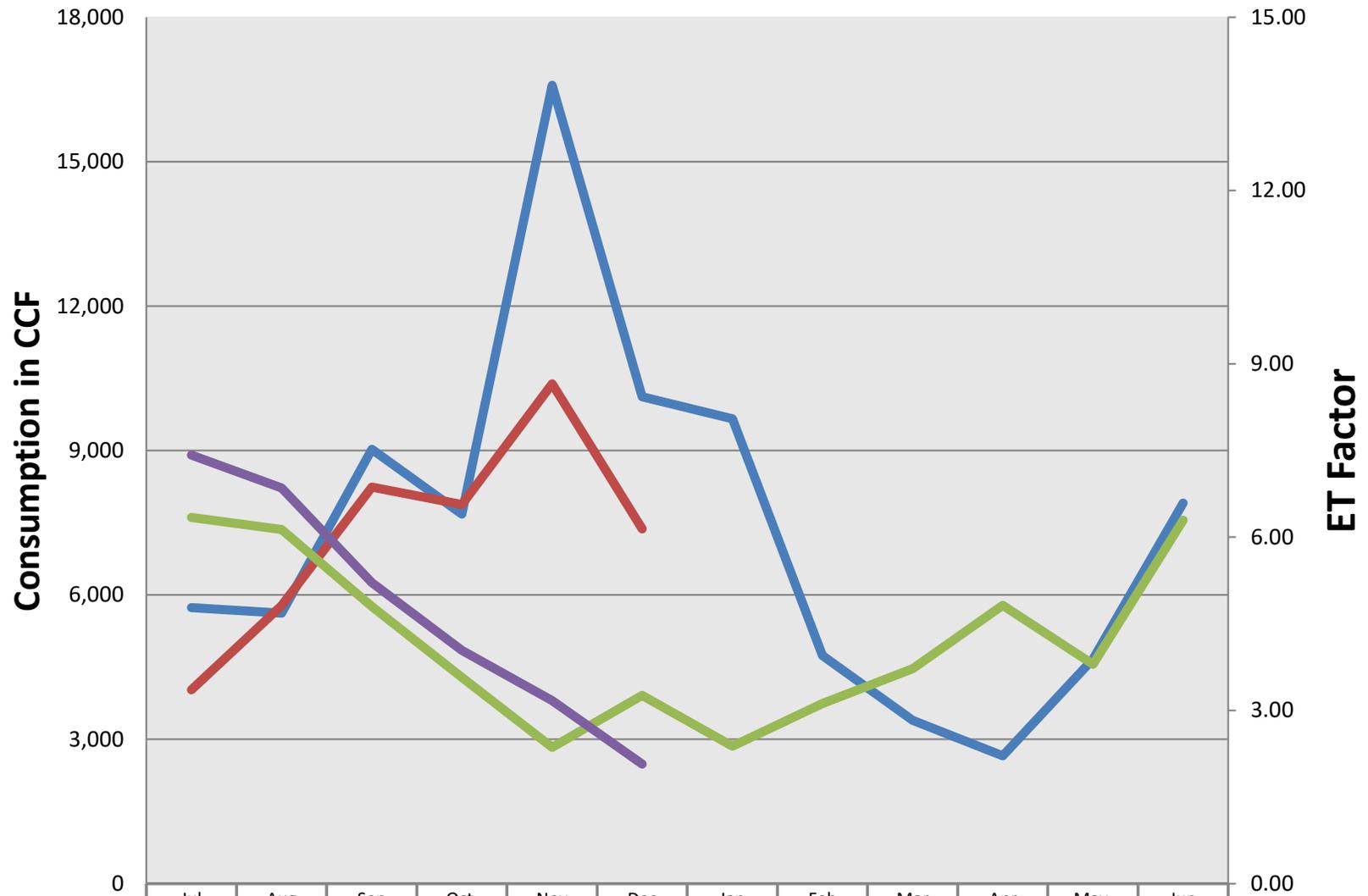
	Third	United	Mutual 50	GRF
Tier 4	2,037	781	0	104
Tier 3	6,560	3,788	307	833
Tier 2	100,586	141,228	120	16,002
Tier 1	115,627	157,556	8,101	0

# Tier III Consumption



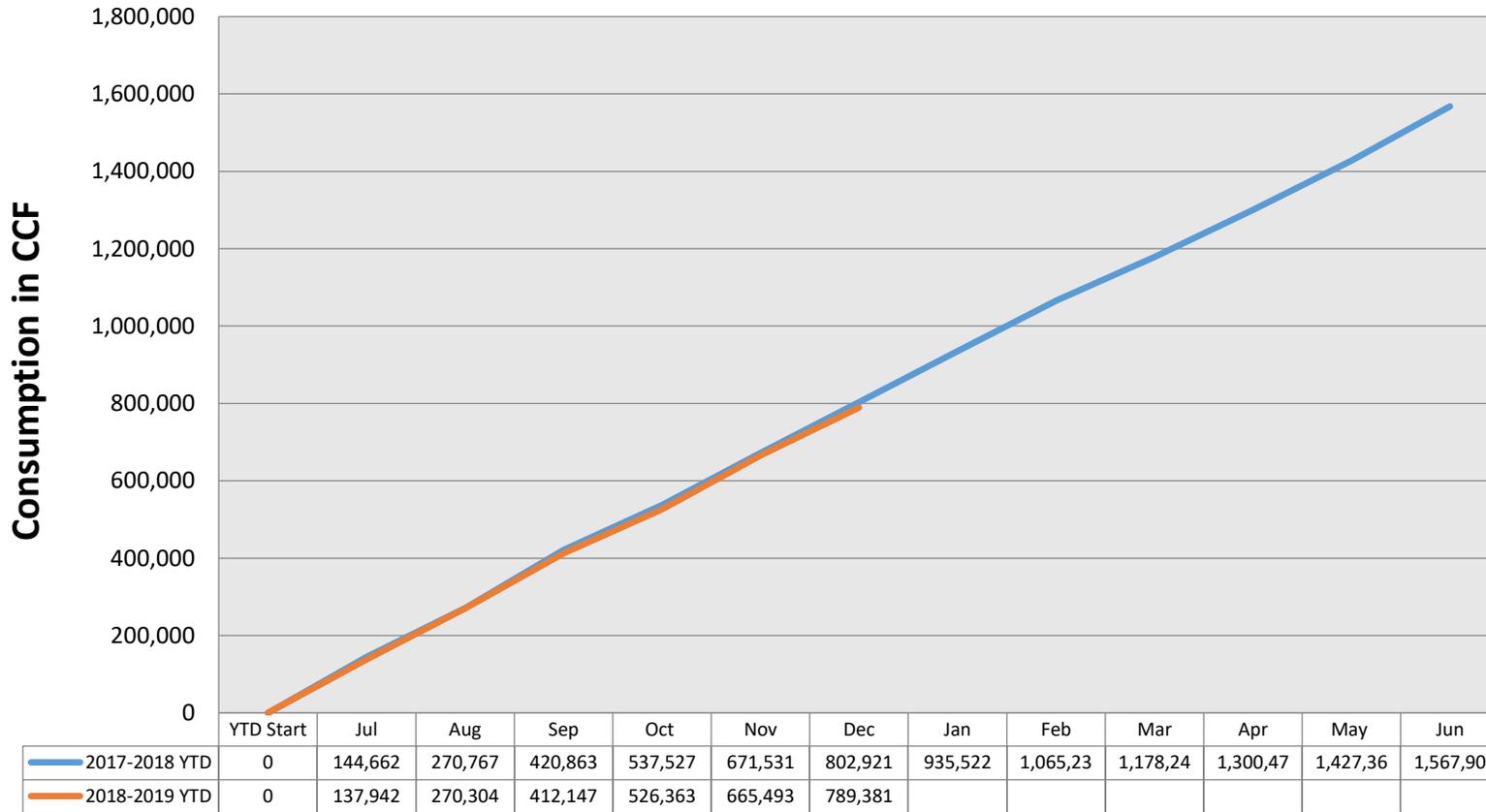
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
2017-2018	9,711	11,063	14,797	9,263	14,781	9,502	9,859	5,949	4,236	3,252	7,396	8,533
2018-2019	6,994	9,606	13,775	8,664	9,520	6,389						
17/18 ET	6.34	6.13	4.80	3.57	2.36	3.26	2.38	3.12	3.72	4.82	3.80	6.29
18/19 ET	7.42	6.85	5.21	4.04	3.17	2.07						

## Tier IV Consumption

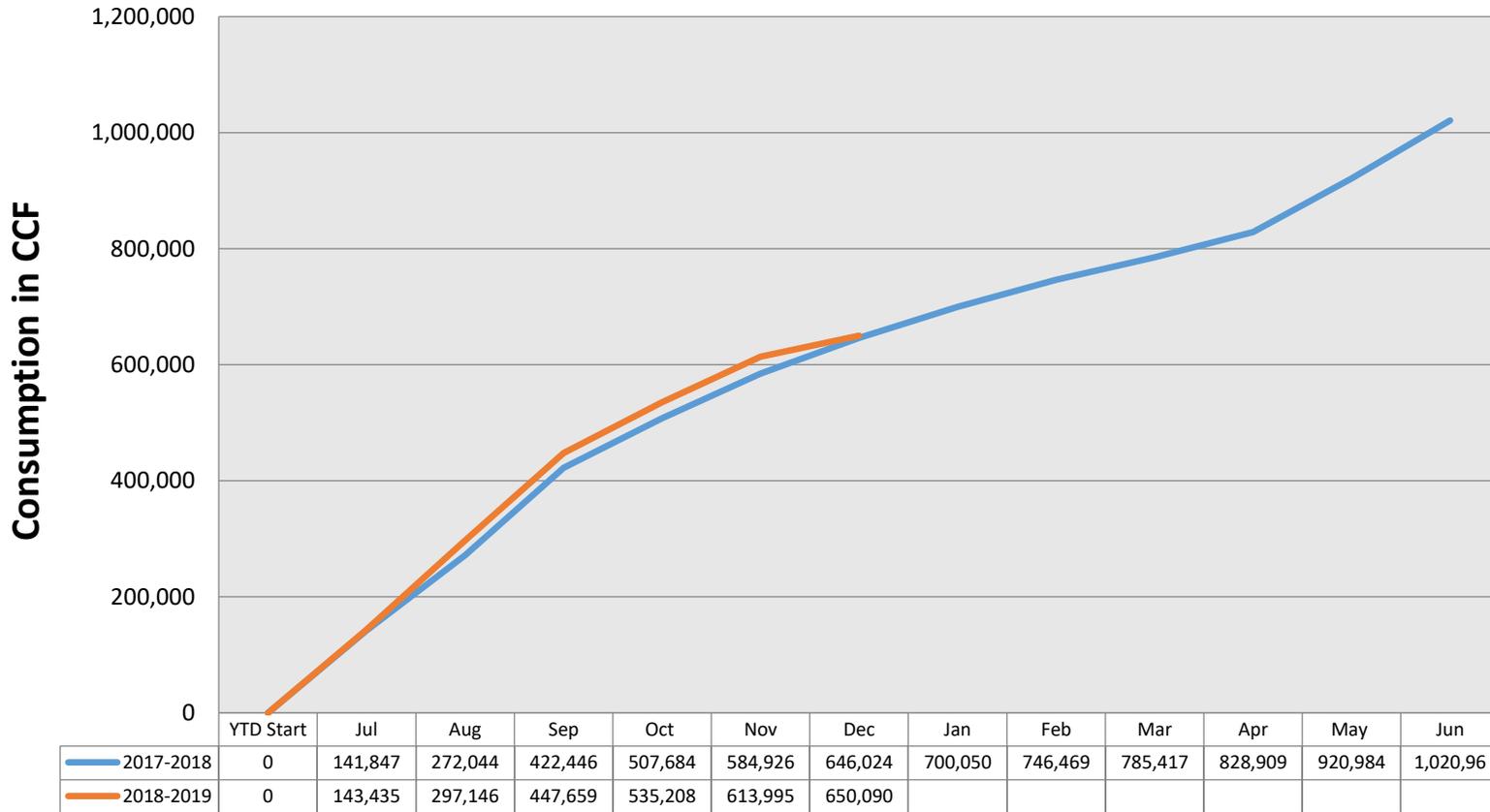


	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
2017-2018	5,733	5,622	9,022	7,679	16,586	10,117	9,658	4,741	3,394	2,656	4,664	7,909
2018-2019	4,028	5,777	8,236	7,879	10,384	7,370						
17/18 ET	6.34	6.13	4.80	3.57	2.36	3.26	2.38	3.12	3.72	4.82	3.80	6.29
18/19 ET	7.42	6.85	5.21	4.04	3.17	2.07						

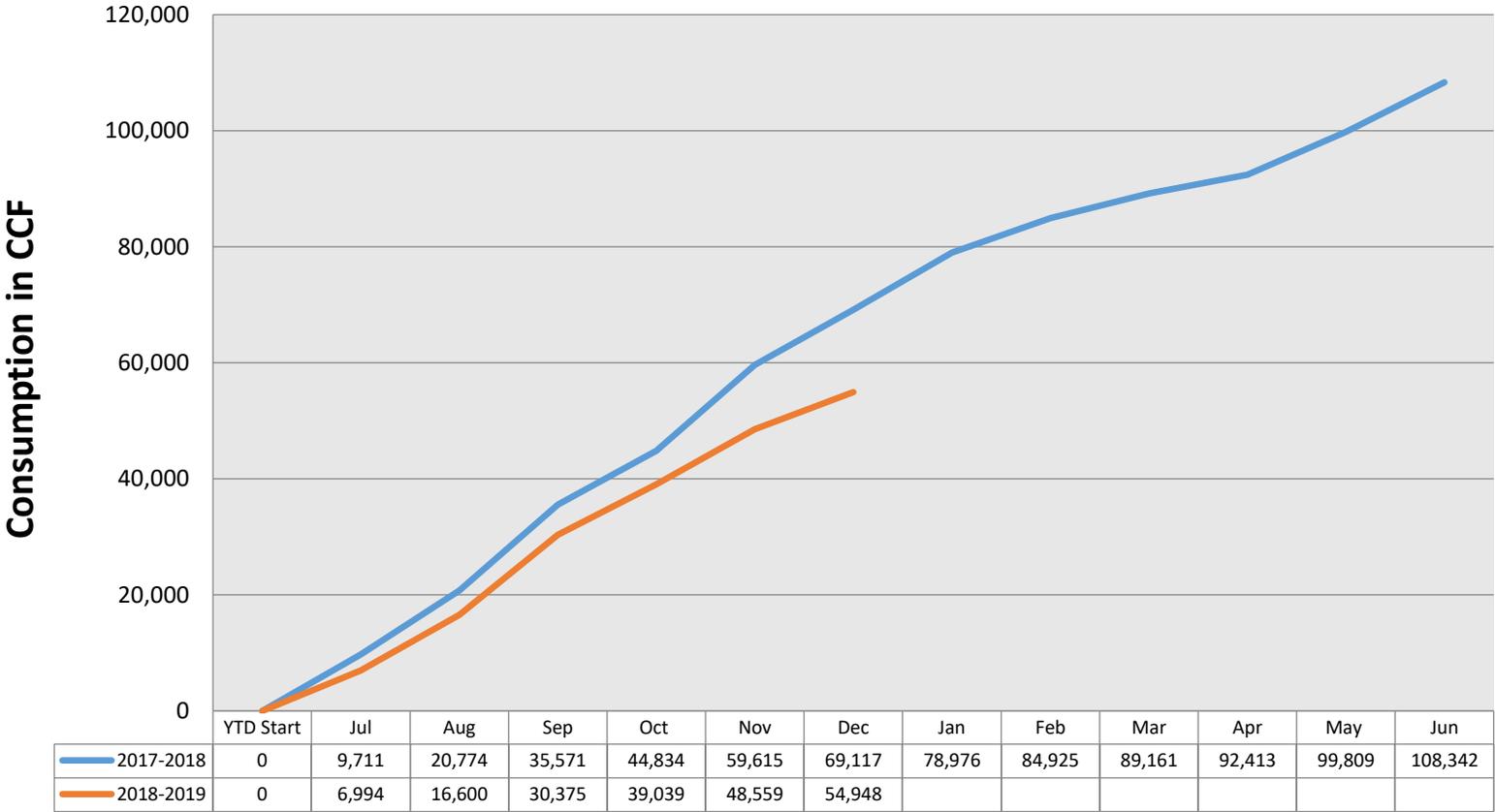
## Tier I YTD Consumption



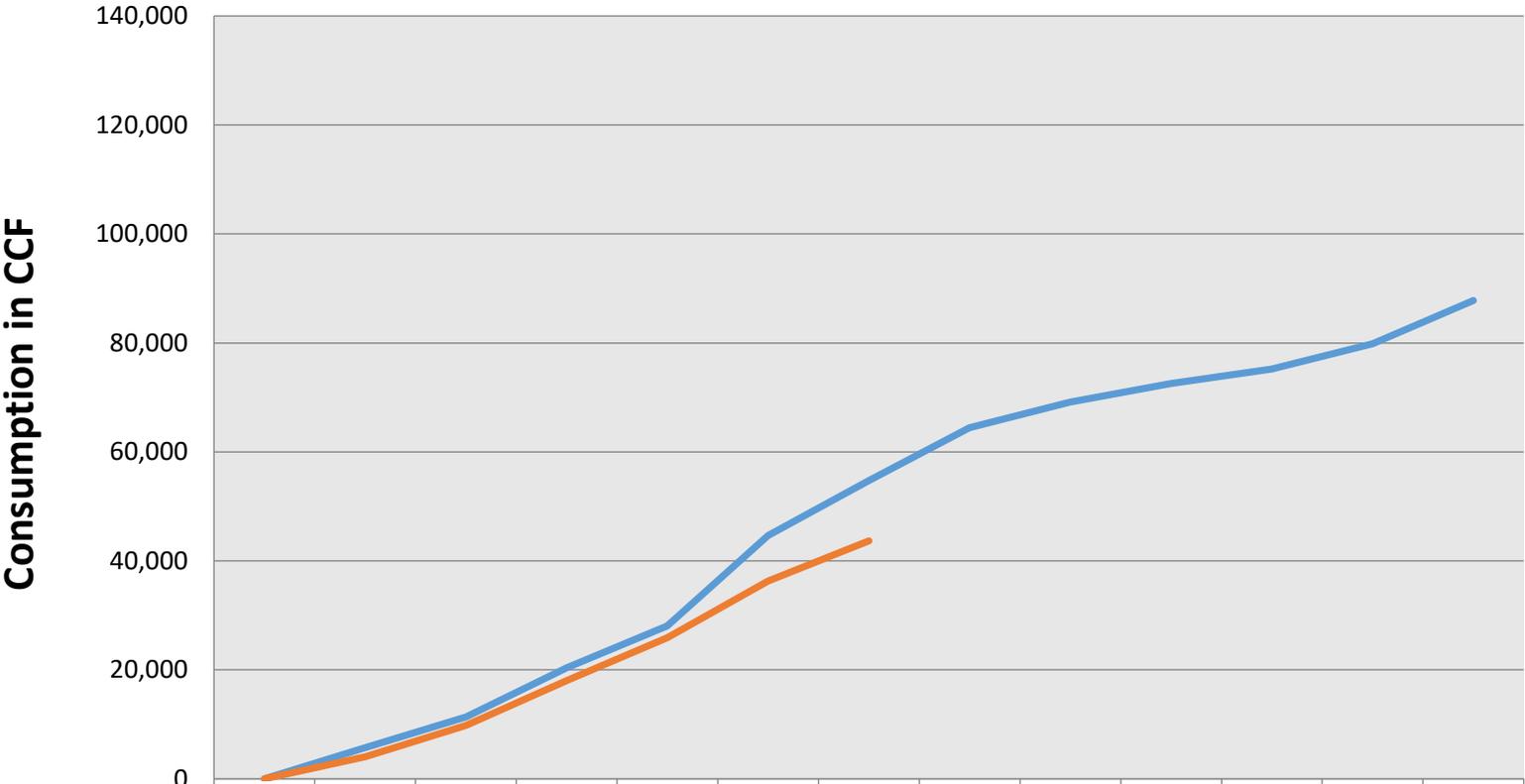
### Tier II YTD Consumption



### Tier III YTD Consumption

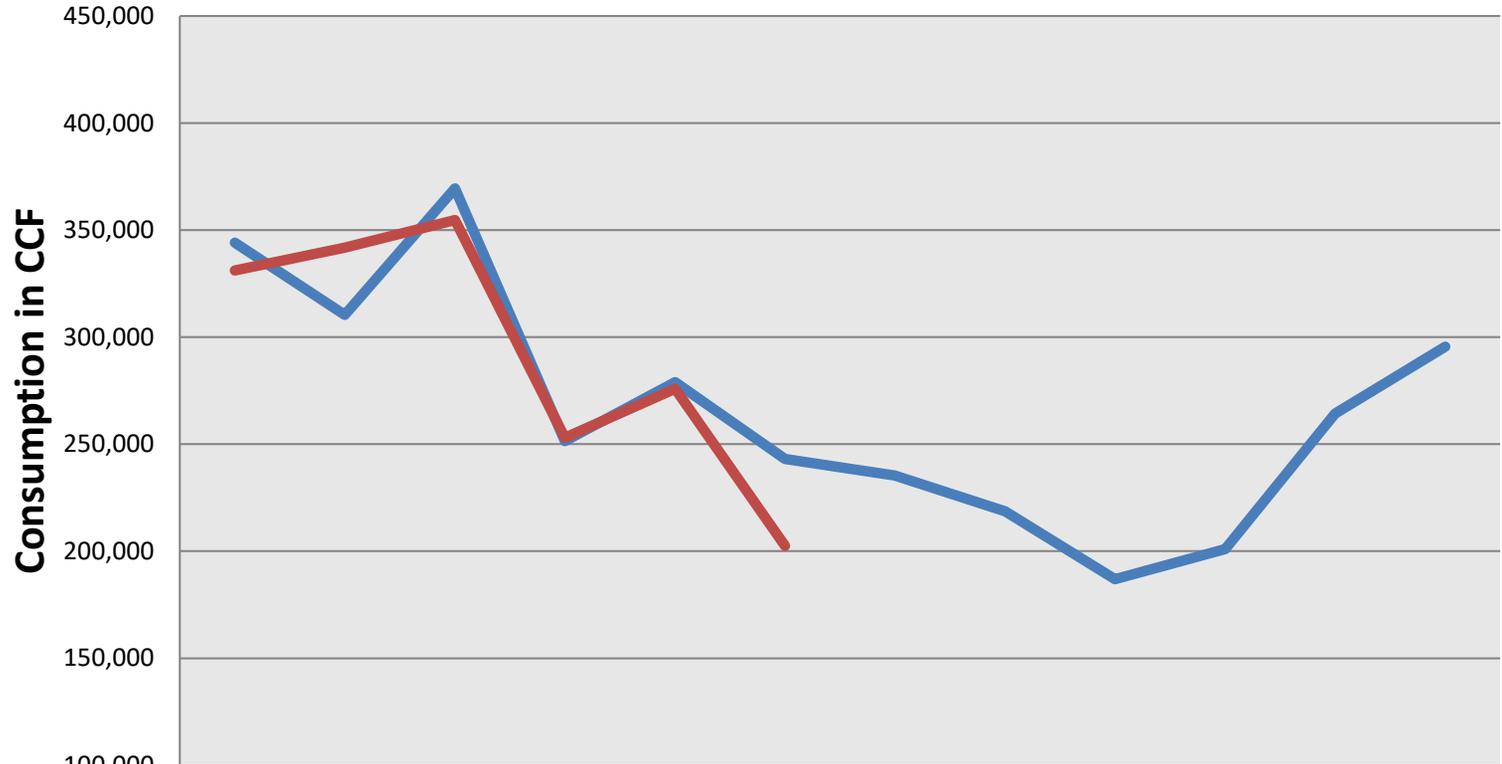


### Tier IV YTD Consumption



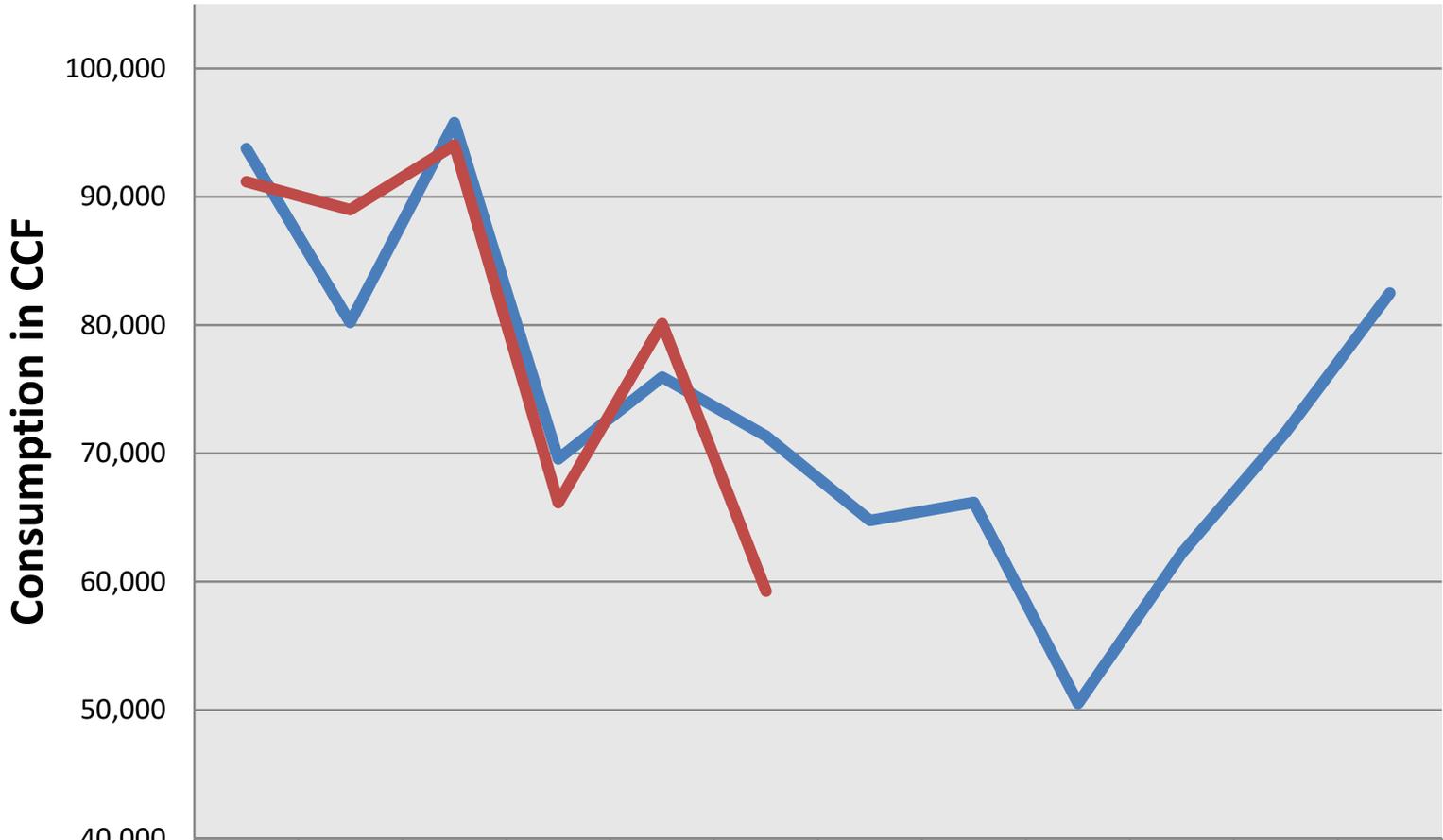
	YTD Start	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
2017-2018	0	5,733	11,355	20,377	28,056	44,642	54,759	64,417	69,158	72,552	75,208	79,872	87,781
2018-2019	0	4,028	9,805	18,041	25,920	36,304	43,674						

### ETWD Total Consumption



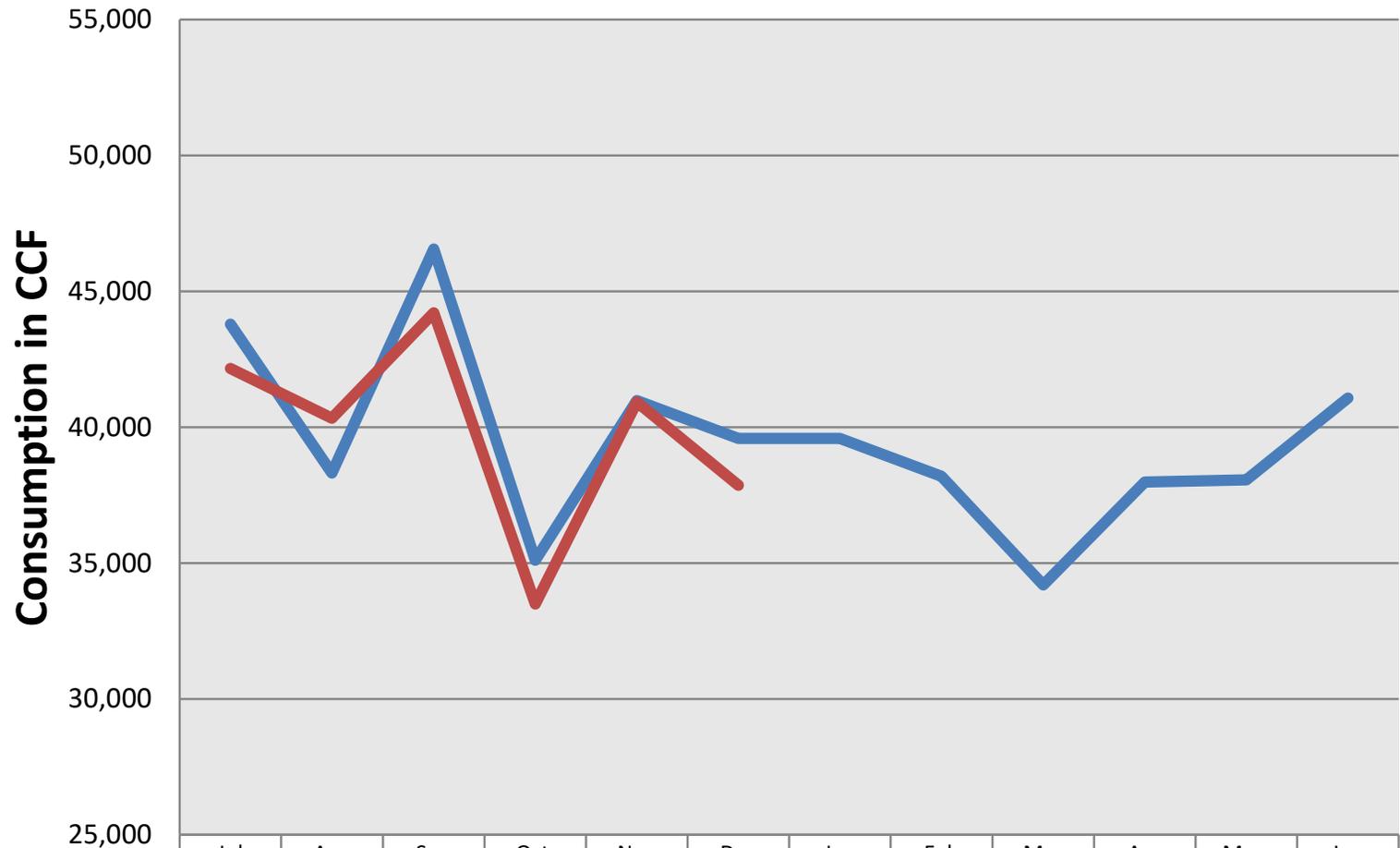
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
2017-2018	344,078	310,451	369,472	251,478	278,939	243,123	235,364	218,623	186,920	201,067	264,239	295,506
2018-2019	331,098	341,819	354,683	253,007	275,853	202,506						
%	96%	110%	96%	101%	99%	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

# Single Family Residents Consumption



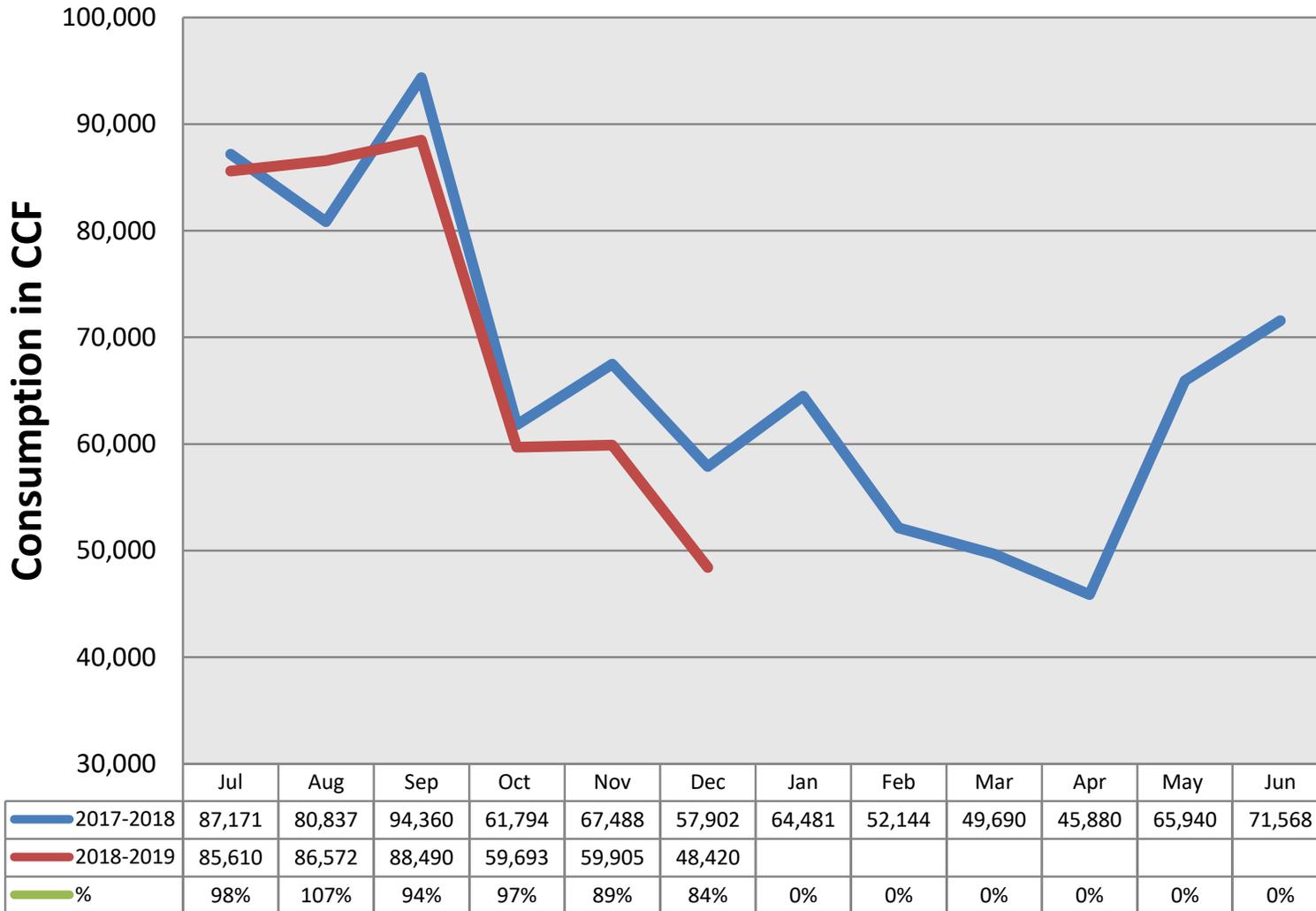
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
2017-2018	93,758	80,204	95,783	69,580	75,963	71,368	64,788	66,175	50,520	62,246	71,660	82,501
2018-2019	91,178	89,009	94,035	66,147	80,118	59,264						
%	97%	111%	98%	95%	105%	83%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

## Multi Family Residents Consumption

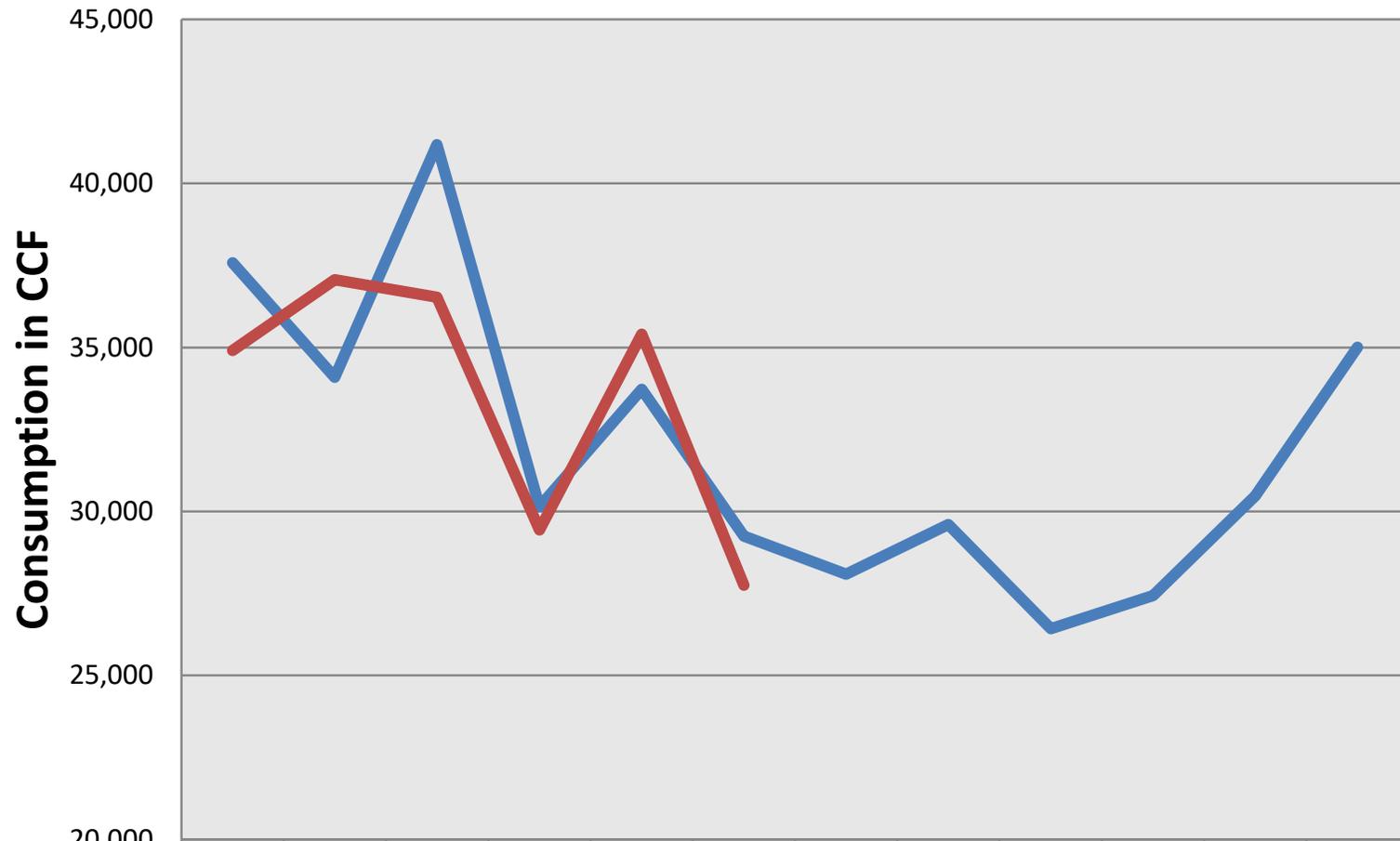


	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
2017-2018	43,787	38,310	46,555	35,098	40,975	39,581	39,586	38,194	34,194	37,977	38,055	41,072
2018-2019	42,163	40,322	44,209	33,491	40,924	37,866						
%	96%	105%	95%	95%	100%	96%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

## Laguna Woods Village Consumption (Excluding Dedicated Irrigation)

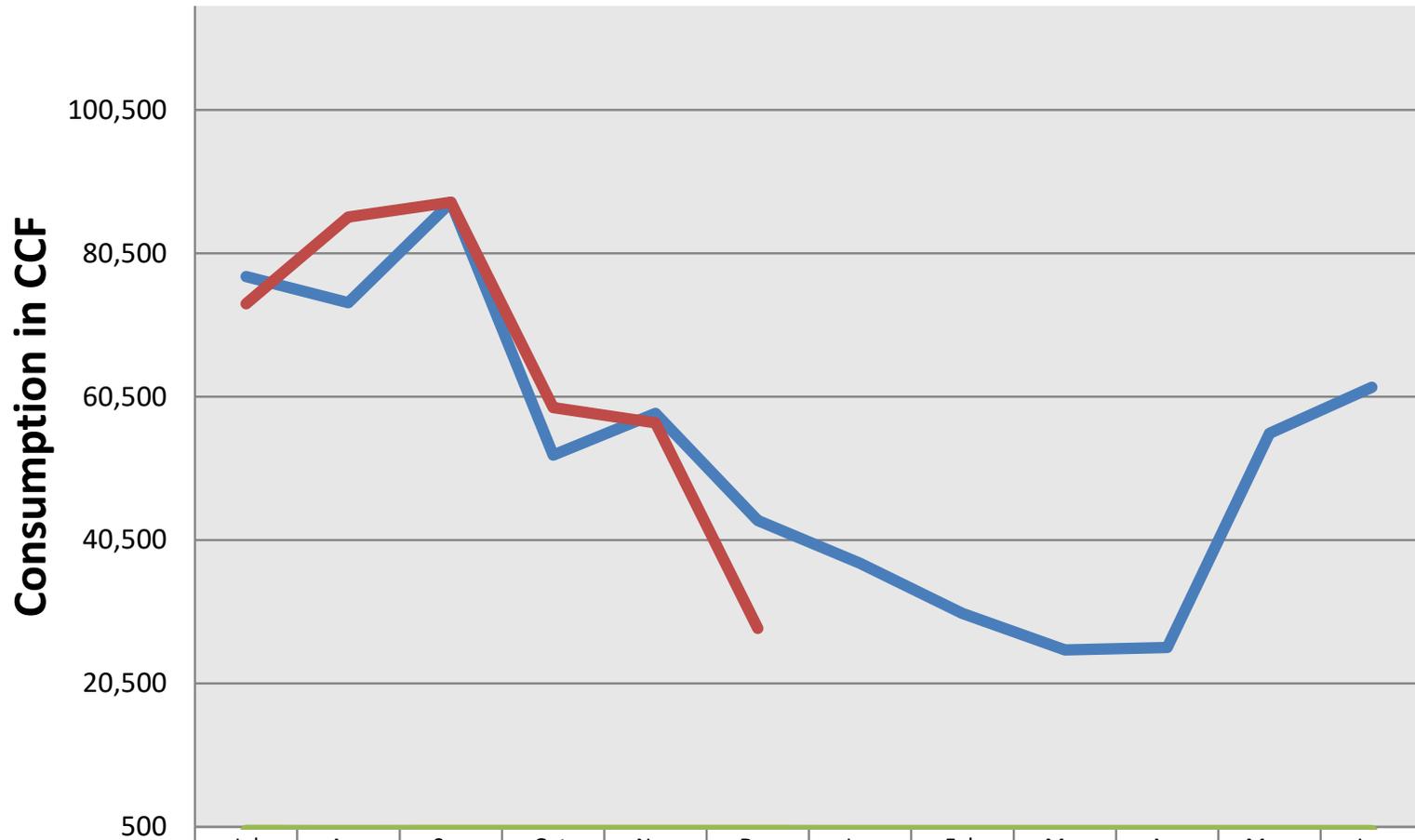


## Commercial Consumption



	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
2017-2018	37,582	34,086	41,181	30,146	33,724	29,251	28,092	29,598	26,426	27,438	30,476	35,009
2018-2019	34,907	37,064	36,532	29,437	35,401	27,750						
%	93%	109%	89%	98%	105%	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

## Dedicated Irrigation Consumption (including LWV)



	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
2017-2018	77,239	73,638	87,622	52,373	58,189	43,258	37,291	30,308	25,185	25,525	55,374	61,823
2018-2019	73,448	85,554	87,633	58,977	56,874	28,192						
%	95%	116%	100%	113%	98%	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

# EL TORO WATER DISTRICT

## Glossary of Water Terms

**Accumulated overdraft:** The amount of water necessary to be replaced in the intake area of the groundwater basin to prevent the landward movement of ocean water into the fresh groundwater body.

**Acre-foot, AF:** A common water industry unit of measurement. An acre-foot is 325,851 gallons, or the amount of water needed to cover one acre with water one foot deep. An acre-foot serves annual needs of two typical California families.

**ACWA:** Association of California Water Agencies.  
A statewide group based in Sacramento that actively lobbies State and Federal Government on water issues.

**Advanced treatment:** Additional treatment processes used to clean wastewater even further following primary and secondary treatment. Also known as tertiary treatment.

**AFY:** Acre-foot per year.

**Alluvium:** A stratified bed of sand, gravel, silt, and clay deposited by flowing water.

**AMP:** Allen McCulloch pipeline.

Major pipeline transporting treated water to water districts between Yorba Linda, where it starts to El Toro Water District reservoir, where it terminates.

**Annexation:** The inclusion of land within a government agency's jurisdiction.

**Annual overdraft:** The quantity by which the production of water from the groundwater supplies during the water year exceeds the natural replenishment of such groundwater supplies during the same water year.

**Aqueduct:** A man-made canal or pipeline used to transport water.

**Aquifer:** An underground geologic formation of rock, soil or sediment that is naturally saturated with water; an aquifer stores groundwater.

**Arid:** Dry; deserts are arid places. Semi-arid places are almost as dry as a desert.

**Artesian:** An aquifer in which the water is under sufficient pressure to cause it to rise above the bottom of the overlying confining bed, if the opportunity is provided.

**Artificial recharge:** The addition of surface water to a groundwater reservoir by human activity, such as putting surface water into recharge basins. (See also: groundwater recharge and recharge basin.)

**AWWA** American Water Works Association  
Nationwide group of public and private water purveyors and related industrial suppliers.

**Base flow:** The portion of river surface flow which remains after deduction of storm flow and/or purchased imported water.

**Bay-Delta:** The Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta is a unique natural resource of local, state and national significance. The Delta is home to more than 500,000 people; contains 500,000 acres of agriculture; provides habitat for 700 native plant and animal species; provides water for more than 25 million Californians and 3 million acres of agriculture; is traversed by energy, communications and transportation facilities vital to the economic health of California; and supports a \$400 billion economy.

**BIA:** Building Industry Association.

**Biofouling:** The formation of bacterial film (biofilm) on fragile reverse osmosis membrane surfaces.

**Biosolids:** Solid organic matter recovered from a sewage treatment process and used especially as fertilizer.

**BMP:** Best Management Practice. An engineered structure or management activity, or combination of these, that eliminates or reduces adverse environmental effects.

**Brackish water:** A mixture of freshwater and saltwater.

**Brown Act:** Ralph M. Brown Act enacted by the State legislature governing all meetings of legislative bodies. Also known as the Open Meeting requirements.

**Canal:** A ditch used to move water from one location to another.

**CASA:** California Association of Sanitation Agencies The sanitation equivalent of ACWA concerned solely with issues affecting the treatment and disposal of solid waste and wastewater.

**CEQA:** California Environmental Quality Act.

**CERCLA:** Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act. This federal law establishes the Superfund program for hazardous waste sites. It provides the legal basis for the United States EPA to regulate and clean up hazardous waste sites, and if appropriate, to seek financial compensation from entities responsible for the site.

**CFS:** Cubic feet per second.

**Chloramines:** A mixture of ammonia and chlorine used to purify water.

**Clarify:** To make clear or pure by separation and elimination of suspended solid material.

**Coagulation:** The clumping together of solids so they can more easily be settled out or filtered out of water. A chemical called aluminum sulfate (alum) is generally used to aid coagulation in water treatment and reclamation.

**Coastkeepers:** A non-profit organization dedicated to the protection and preservation of the marine habitats and watersheds of Orange County through programs of education, restoration, enforcement and advocacy.

**Colored water:** Groundwater extracted from the basin that is unsuitable for domestic use without treatment due to high color and odor exceeding drinking water standards.

**Condensation:** The process of water vapor (gas) changing into liquid water. An example of condensation can be seen in the tiny water droplets that form on the outside of a glass of iced tea as warmer air touches the cooler glass.

**Confined aquifer:** An aquifer that is bound above and below by dense layers of rock and contains water under pressure.

**Conjunctive use:** Storing imported water in a local aquifer, in conjunction with groundwater, for later retrieval and use.

**Contaminate:** To make unclean or impure by the addition of harmful substances.

**CPCFA:** California Pollution Control Financing Authority. State agency providing funds for wastewater reclamation projects.

**Crisis:**

1. **a:** The turning point for better or worse **b:** a paroxysmal attack of pain, distress, or disordered function **c:** an emotionally significant event or radical change of status in a person's life <a midlife *crisis*>
2. The decisive moment (as in a literary plot)
3. **a:** An unstable or crucial time or state of affairs in which a decisive change is impending; *especially* : one with the distinct possibility of a highly undesirable outcome <a financial *crisis*> **b:** a situation that has reached a critical phase

**CTP** Coastal Treatment Plant

**CWPCA** California Water Pollution Control Association. A 7000 member non-profit educational organization dedicated to water pollution control.

**Dam:** A barrier built across a river or stream to hold water.

**Decompose:** To separate into simpler compounds, substances or elements.

**Deep percolation:** The percolation of surface water through the ground beyond the lower limit of the root zone of plants into a groundwater aquifer.

**Degraded water:** Water within the groundwater basin that, in one characteristic or another, does not meet primary drinking water standards.

**Delta:** Where the rivers empty; an outlet from land to ocean, also where the rivers deposit sediment they carry forming landforms.

**Delta Vision:** Delta Vision is intended to identify a strategy for managing the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta as a sustainable ecosystem that would continue to support environmental and economic functions that are critical to the people of California.

**Demineralize:** To reduce the concentrations of minerals from water by ion exchange, distillation, electro-dialysis, or reverse osmosis.

**De-nitrification:** The physical process of removing nitrate from water through reverse osmosis, microfiltration, or other means.

**Desalting (or desalination):** Removing salts from salt water by evaporation or distillation. Specific treatment processes, such as reverse osmosis or multi-stage flash distillation, to demineralize seawater or brackish (saline) waters for reuse. Also sometimes used in wastewater treatment to remove salts other pollutants.

**Desilting:** The physical process of removing suspended particles from water.

**Dilute:** To lessen the amount of a substance in water by adding more water.

**Disinfection:** Water treatment which destroys potentially harmful bacteria.

**Drainage basin:** The area of land from which water drains into a river, for example, the Sacramento River Basin, in which all land area drains into the Sacramento River. Also called catchment area, watershed, or river basin.

**Drought:** A prolonged period of below-average precipitation.

**DPHS:** California Department of Public Health Services. Regulates public water systems; oversees water recycling projects; permits water treatment devices; certifies drinking water treatment and distribution operators; supports and promotes water system security; provides support for small water systems and for improving technical, managerial, and financial (TMF) capacity; provides funding opportunities for water system improvements.

**DVL:** Diamond Valley Lake. Metropolitan's major reservoir near Hemet, in southwestern Riverside County.

**DWR:** California Department of Water Resources. Guides development/management of California's water resources; owns/operates State Water Project and other water facilities.

**Endangered Species:** A species of animal or plant threatened with extinction.

**Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA):** The most wide-ranging of the dozens of United States environmental laws passed in the 1970s. As stated in section 2 of the act, it was designed to protect critically imperiled species from extinction as a "consequence of economic growth and development untended by adequate concern and conservation.

**Ecosystem:** Where living and non-living things interact (coexist) in order to survive.

**Effluent:** Wastewater or other liquid, partially or completely treated or in its natural state, flowing from a treatment plant.

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**Evaporation:** The process that changes water (liquid) into water vapor (gas).

**Estuary:** Where fresh water meets salt water.

**Evapotranspiration:** The quantity of water transpired (given off), retained in plant tissues, and evaporated from plant tissues and surrounding soil surface. Quantitatively, it is expressed in terms of depth of water per unit area during a specified period of time.

**FCH** Federal Clearing House – Environmental Review/Processing

**FEMA** Federal Emergency Management Agency

**Filtration:** The process of allowing water to pass through layers of a porous material such as sand, gravel or charcoal to trap solid particles. Filtration occurs in nature when rain water soaks into the ground and it passes through hundreds of feet of sand and gravel. This same natural process of filtration is duplicated in water and wastewater treatment plants, generally using sand and coal as the filter media.

**Flocculation:** A chemical process involving addition of a coagulant to assist in the removal of turbidity in water.

**Forebay:** A reservoir or pond situated at the intake of a pumping plant or power plant to stabilize water level; also, a portion of a groundwater basin where large quantities of surface water can recharge the basin through infiltration.

**Gray water reuse:** Reuse, generally without treatment, of domestic type wastewater for toilet flushing, garden irrigation and other non-potable uses. Excludes water from toilets, kitchen sinks, dishwashers, or water used for washing diapers.

**Green Acres Project (GAP):** A 7.5 million gallons per day (MGD) water reclamation project that serves tertiary treated recycled water to irrigation and industrial users in Costa Mesa, Fountain Valley, Huntington Beach, Newport Beach, and Santa Ana.

**God Squad:** A seven-member committee that is officially called the "Endangered Species Committee". Members consist of Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Army, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and one individual from the affected state. The squad was established in 1978 by an amendment to the 1973 Endangered Species Act (ESA). It has only been called into action three times to deal with proposed federal agency actions that have been determined to cause "jeopardy" to any listed species. Such actions may receive an exemption from the ESA if five members of the committee determine that the action is of regional or national significance, that the benefits of the action clearly outweigh the benefits of conserving the species and that there are no reasonable and prudent alternatives to the action.

**Groundwater:** Water that has percolated into natural, underground aquifers; water in the ground, not water puddled on the ground.

**Groundwater basin:** A groundwater reservoir defined by the overlying land surface and the underlying aquifers that contain water stored in the reservoir. Boundaries of success-ively deeper aquifers may differ and make it difficult to define the limits of the basin.

**Groundwater mining:** The withdrawal of water from an aquifer in excess of recharge over a period of time. If continued, the underground supply would eventually be exhausted or the water table could drop below economically feasible pumping lifts.

**Groundwater overdraft:** The condition of a groundwater basin in which the amount of water withdrawn by pumping exceeds the amount of water that recharges the basin over a period of years during which water supply conditions approximate average.

**Groundwater recharge:** The action of increasing groundwater storage by natural conditions or by human activity. See also: Artificial recharge.

**Ground Water Replenishment System (GWRS):** A joint project of the Orange County Water District and the Orange County Sanitation District that will provide up to 100,000 acre-feet of reclaimed water annually. The high-quality water will be used to expand an existing underground seawater intrusion barrier and to replenish the groundwater basin underlying north and central Orange County.

**Groundwater table:** The upper surface of the zone of saturation (all pores of subsoil filled with water), except where the surface is formed by an impermeable body.

**GPM:** Gallons per minute.

**Ground Water Replenishment System (GWRS):** Orange County Water District's state-of-the-art, highly advanced, waste-water treatment facility.

**Hydrologic balance:** An accounting of all water inflow to, water outflow from, and changes in water storage within a hydrologic unit over a specified period.

**Hydrologic cycle:** The process of water constantly circulating from the ocean, to the atmosphere, to the earth in a form of precipitation, and finally returning to the ocean.

**Imported water:** Water that has originated from one hydrologic region and is transferred to another hydrologic region.

**Inflatable rubber dams:** Designed to replace temporary sand levees that wash out during heavy storm flow, the dams hold back high-volume river flows and divert the water into the off-river system for percolation.

**Influent:** Water or wastewater entering a treatment plant, or a particular stage of the treatment process.

**Irrigation:** Applying water to crops, lawns or other plants using pumps, pipes, hoses, sprinklers, etc.

**JPIA** Joint Powers Insurance Authority. A group of water agencies providing self-insurance to members of the ACWA.

**LAIF** Local Agency Investment Fund. Statewide pool of surplus public agency money managed by State Treasurer.

**Leach:** To remove components from the soil by the action of water trickling through.

**MAF:** Million acre feet.

**MCL:** Maximum contaminant level set by EPA for a regulated substance in drinking water. According to health agencies, the maximum amount of a substance that can be present in water that's safe to drink and which looks, tastes and smells good.

**MET:** Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

**MGD:** Million gallons per day.

**Microfiltration:** A physical separation process where tiny, hollow filaments members separate particles from water.

**Microorganism:** An animal or plant of microscopic size.

**MWD:** Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

**MWDOC:** Municipal Water District of Orange County. Intermediate wholesaler between MWD and 27 member agencies including ETWD.

**Non-point source pollution:** Pollution that is so general or covers such a wide area that no single, localized source of the pollution can be identified.

**NPDES** National Pollution Discharge Elimination System

**OCBC:** Orange County Business Council.

**OCEMA** Orange County Environmental Management Agency

**OCWD:** Orange County Water District.

**Opportunity:**

1. A favorable juncture of circumstances.
2. A good chance for advancement or progress .

**Organism:** Any individual form of life, such as a plant, animal or bacterium.

**PCM** Professional Community Management, Inc. Property Management company providing services to Laguna Woods Village and other homeowner associations.

**Perched groundwater:** Groundwater supported by a zone of material of low permeability located above an underlying main body of groundwater with which it is not hydrostatically connected.

**Percolation:** The downward movement of water through the soil or alluvium to the groundwater table.

**Permeability:** The capability of soil or other geologic formations to transmit water.

**Point source:** A specific site from which waste or polluted water is discharged into a water body, the source of which is identified. See also: non-point source.

**Potable water:** Suitable and safe for drinking.

**PPB:** Parts per billion.

**Precipitation:** Water from the atmosphere that falls to the ground as a liquid (rain) or a solid (snow, sleet, hail).

**Primary treated water:** First major treatment in a wastewater treatment facility, usually sedimentation but not biological oxidation.

**Primary treatment:** Removing solids and floating matter from wastewater using screening, skimming and sedimentation (settling by gravity).

**Prior appropriation doctrine:** Allocates water rights to the first party who diverts water from its natural source and applies the water to beneficial use. If at some point the first appropriator fails to use the water beneficially, another person may appropriate the water and gain rights to the water. The central principle is beneficial use, not land ownership.

**Pumping Plant:** A facility that lifts water up and over hills.

**Recharge:** The physical process where water naturally percolates or sinks into a groundwater basin.

**Recharge basin:** A surface facility, often a large pond, used to increase the infiltration of surface water into a groundwater basin.

**Reclaimed wastewater:** Wastewater that becomes suitable for a specific beneficial use as a result of treatment. See also: wastewater reclamation.

**Reclamation project:** A project where water is obtained from a sanitary district or system and which undergoes additional treatment for a variety of uses, including landscape irrigation, industrial uses, and groundwater recharge.

**Recycling:** A type of reuse, usually involving running a supply of water through a closed system again and again. Legislation in 1991 legally equates the term "recycled water" to reclaimed water.

**Reservoir:** A place where water is stored until it is needed. A reservoir can be an open lake or an enclosed storage tank.

**Reverse osmosis:** (RO) A method of removing salts or other ions from water by forcing water through a semi-permeable membrane.

**RFP** Request for Proposal

**Riparian:** Of or on the banks of a stream, river, or other body of water.

**RO:** Reverse osmosis. See the listing under "reverse osmosis."

**R-O-W** Right-of-way

**Runoff:** Liquid water that travels over the surface of the Earth, moving downward due to gravity. Runoff is one way in which water that falls as precipitation returns to the ocean.

**RWQCB** Regional Water Quality Control Board. State agency regulating discharge and use of recycled water.

**Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA):** The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was originally passed by Congress in 1974 to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply. The law was amended in 1986 and 1996 and requires many actions to protect drinking water and its sources: rivers, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and ground water wells. (SDWA does not regulate private wells which serve fewer than 25 individuals.) SDWA authorizes the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) to set national health-based standards for drinking water to protect against both naturally-occurring and man-made contaminants that may be found in drinking water. US EPA, states, and water systems work together to make sure that these standards are met.

**Safe yield:** The maximum quantity of water that can be withdrawn from a groundwater basin over a long period of time without developing a condition of overdraft, sometimes referred to as sustained yield.

**SAFRA** Santa Ana River Flood Protection Agency

**Salinity:** Generally, the concentration of mineral salts dissolved in water. Salinity may be measured by weight (total dissolved solids - TDS), electrical conductivity, or osmotic pressure. Where seawater is known to be the major source of salt, salinity is often used to refer to the concentration of chlorides in the water.

**SAWPA:** Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority.

**SCADA** Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition

**SCAP** Southern California Alliance of Publicly. Newly formed group of public agencies seeking reasonable regulation of sewer industry.

**SCH** State Clearing House – Environmental Review/Processing

**Seasonal storage:** A three-part program offered by Metropolitan Water District of Southern California:

**STSS (Short Term Seasonal Storage)** financially encourages agencies with local groundwater production capabilities to produce a higher percentage of their demand in the summer from their local groundwater supplies, thus shifting a portion of their demand on the MWD system from the summer to winter;

**LTSS (Long Term Seasonal Storage)** financially encourages retail agencies to take and store additional amounts of MWD water above their normal annual demands for later use; Replenishment Water provides less expensive interruptible water that is generally available and used to increase the operating yield of groundwater basins.

**Seawater intrusion:** The movement of salt water into a body of fresh water. It can occur in either surface water or groundwater basins.

**Seawater barrier:** A physical facility or method of operation designed to prevent the intrusion of salt water into a body of freshwater.

**Secondary treatment:** The biological portion of wastewater treatment which uses the activated sludge process to further clean wastewater after primary treatment. Generally, a level of treatment that produces 85 percent removal efficiencies for biological oxygen demand and suspended solids. Usually carried out through the use of trickling filters or by the activated sludge process.

**Sedimentation:** The settling of solids in a body of water using gravity.

**Settle:** To clarify water by causing impurities/solid material to sink to a container's bottom.

**Sewer:** The system of pipes that carries wastewater from homes and businesses to a treatment plant or reclamation plant. Sewers are separate from storm drains, which is a system of drains and pipes that carry rain water from urban streets back to the ocean. Overwatering your yard can also cause water to run into the streets and into storm drains. Storm drain water is not treated before it is discharged.

**SigAlert:** Any unplanned event that causes the closing of one lane of traffic for 30 minutes or more, as opposed to a planned event, like road construction, which is planned.

**SJBA** San Juan Basin Authority

**Sludge:** The solids that remain after wastewater treatment. This material is separated from the cleaned water, treated and composted into fertilizer. Also called biosolids.

**SOCWA** South Orange County Wastewater Authority. Regional Joint Powers Authority formed for collection and treatment of sewerage (previously known as AWMA/SERRA/SOCRA). SOCWA member agencies:

CSC – City of San Clemente

CSJC – City of San Juan Capistrano

CLB – City of Laguna Beach

ETWD – El Toro Water District

EBSD – Emerald Bay Service District

IRWD – Irvine Ranch Water District

MNWD – Moulton Niguel Water District

SCWD – South Coast Water District

SMWD – Santa Margarita Water District

TCWD – Trabuco Canyon Water District

**SRF** State Revolving Fund

**Storm Drain:** The system of pipes that carries rain water from urban streets back to the ocean. Overwatering your yard can also cause water to run into the streets and into storm drains. Storm drain

water is not treated before it is discharged. Storm drains are separate from sewers, which is a separate system of pipes to carry wastewater from homes and businesses to a treatment plant or reclamation plant for cleaning.

**Storm flow:** Surface flow originating from precipitation and run-off which has not percolated to an underground basin.

**SWP:** State Water Project. An aqueduct system that delivers water from northern California to central and southern California.

**SWRCB** State Water Resources Control Board

**TDS:** Total dissolved solids. A quantitative measure of the residual minerals dissolved in water that remain after evaporation of a solution. Usually expressed in milligrams per liter.

**Tertiary treatment:** The treatment of wastewater beyond the secondary or biological stage. Normally implies the removal of nutrients, such as phosphorous and nitrogen, and a high percentage of suspended solids.

**THM:** Trihalomethanes. Any of several synthetic organic compounds formed when chlorine or bromine combine with organic materials in water.

**TMA:** Too many acronyms.

**TMDL:** Total maximum daily load; A quantitative assessment of water quality problems, contributing sources, and load reductions or control actions needed to restore and protect bodies of water.

**Transpiration:** The process in which plant tissues give off water vapor to the atmosphere as an essential physiological process.

**Turbidity:** Thick or opaque with matter in suspension; muddy water.

**Ultraviolet light disinfection:** A disinfection method for water that has received either secondary or tertiary treatment used as an alternative to chlorination.

**VE** Value Engineering

**VOC:** Volatile organic compound; a chemical compound that evaporates readily at room temperature and contains carbon.

**Wastewater:** Water that has been previously used by a municipality, industry or agriculture and has suffered a loss of quality as a result.

**Water Cycle:** The continuous process of surface water (puddles, lakes, oceans) evaporating from the sun's heat to become water vapor (gas) in the atmosphere. Water condenses into clouds and then falls back to earth as rain or snow (precipitation). Some precipitation soaks into the ground (percolation) to replenish groundwater supplies in underground aquifers.

**Water rights:** A legally protected right to take possession of water occurring in a natural waterway and to divert that water for beneficial use.

**Water-use Efficiency:** The water requirements of a particular device, fixture, appliance, process, piece of equipment, or activity.

**Water year (USGS):** The period between October 1st of one calendar year to September 30<sup>th</sup> of the following calendar year.

**Watermaster:** A court appointed person(s) that has specific responsibilities to carry out court decisions pertaining to a river system or watershed.

**Water Reclamation:** The treatment of wastewater to make it suitable for a beneficial reuse, such as landscape irrigation. Also called water recycling.

**Watershed:** The total land area that from which water drains or flows to a river, stream, lake or other body of water.

**Water table:** The top level of water stored underground.

**WEF** Water Environment Federation. Formerly – Water Pollution Control Federation (WPCF). International trade group advising members of sewage treatment techniques and their effect on the environment.

**Weir box:** A device to measure/control surface water flows in streams or between ponds.

**Wellhead treatment:** Water quality treatment of water being produced at the well site.

**Wetland:** Any area in which the water table stands near, at, or above the land surface for a portion of the year. Wetlands are characterized by plants adapted to wet soil conditions.

**Xeriscape:** Landscaping that requires minimal water.